W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. JONES,
Peoples' Popular Pres. Pharmacy
ALWAYS OPEN.
36 Government Street.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1893. No. 96.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
New Business for 1892, - - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00
S. H. MATSON,
Manager for the Province of B.C. Office, 43½ Government Street.

Mantles,
Jackets
Capes
RECEIVED
THIS DAY AT
The Westside
J. Hutcheson & Co.

Weiler Bros.
NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.
White Swiss Embroidered Muslins for Curtains.
Fine Cream Nets for Curtains. "Brussels Designs."
"Libertys"—Figured Crepe Cloths, for Drapery Work, etc.
Silks, Figured and Plain—Choice Colors and Designs.
Art Muslins in great variety, from 10c. per yard.
New Patterns in Union Art Squares.
Large Addition to Carpet Stock.
LADIES CALL AND SEE THESE NEW GOODS.
Show Rooms: 51 to 55 Fort Street.

I. X. L. COMPOUND
To Fruit Growers and Gardeners
Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using
I. X. L. COMPOUND,
The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by
NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.
We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use.
A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.
THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.
For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.
For further particulars apply to
H. G. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Situation in a store, dry goods or other. Experienced also in the cash desk. References. Address "Store," 139 Yates street. ap25-3t

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD for two gentlemen, private family, near sea, James Bay. Terms moderate. Address P.O. box 137. ap25-1t

FURNISHED TWO-STORY HOUSE to let. On car line, James Bay. Address P.O. box 595. ap25-tf

WANTED—A partner in a thoroughly established, good, paying, wholesale business in Victoria; must have at least ten thousand dollars. Address "X." P.O. box 280, giving address and references. ap25-1w

PROF. J. OLIVER will give a Cider and Gingerbread Social on Tuesday evening, April 25th. Admission—Gentlemen, 75 cents; Ladies, free. ap25-1t

TO LET—A furnished room. Apply 77 Discovery street. ap25-6t

FOR SALE—160 acres good level land; no rock; 14 acres cleared; large river and road runs through. Price $4.25 per acre; $320 cash. Address R.E., Times office. ap25-1t

FOX TERRIER DOG—FOUND—Owner can have same by calling at 95 Government street, and paying for this advertisement. R.A.A. ap25-3t

TO LET—One half of the large building adjoining Prior and Co.'s hardware store. Apply Wm. Powell. ap25-3t

NOTICE.
Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Company.
Applications for subscriptions of Stock in the Capital Stock of the above mentioned Railway Company will be received by the undersigned, at their office, 22 Bastion street, Victoria, any time before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the second day of May, 1893. YATES, JAY & RUSSELL, Solicitors.
ap25 1d

AUCTION SALE
W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.
I have received instructions from J. E. Prevost, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at my Salesroom, 40 Yates Street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, 27th Inst.,
At 12 o'clock noon. Good saved ex "Michigan," wrecked, which comprise
140 Rolls Carpet, Rugs (very fine), Nut Oil, Tomatoes, Leather, Shot, Nails, Etc.
Terms Cash.
W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
ap25 3t

DEEDS OF DARKNESS.

Another Foul Murder Disclosed—Sims Set At Liberty.

New Westminster, April 25.—The coroner's inquest on the body of William Zachray, supposed to have been drowned near Langley six weeks ago, was concluded yesterday and a verdict of wilful murder against person or persons unknown was returned. The postmortem examination was held by Dr. Boggs. The deceased had evidently received a terrible gash on the head before being thrown into the river. A jar of whiskey, which was in Zachray's boat, was missing, but nothing else. The provincial police are working hard on the case and suspect Indians as murderers. It is said that a strong clue has been obtained, but the police will say nothing till Mr. Moresby receives their information on his return from Huntingdon to-night, where he is believed to be further investigating Marshall's murder.

The council is about to lease the ferry to Capt. Card for $1,000 per year. The city lost $1,500 a year on it since it was built.

A proposition is on foot to build a $12,000 market, as the present accommodation is inadequate.

J. B. Sim, charged with passing a counterfeit bill at Mission, was discharged by Judge Bole yesterday without a stain on his character, as it was believed he was only a dupe of McCambridge.

The eldest son of Joseph Henley broke his right arm yesterday by falling off a sidewalk in the upper part of the city.

The Fraser river salmon hatchery is empty, the last batch of fry being removed to-day. A small lot of 50,000 was taken up to Howe Sound this morning by Inspector McNabb, who will place them in the Squamish river. Something over 1,000,000 fry was taken to Harrison lake to-day, the steamer Courser being chartered for the purpose. Mr. McNish, manager of the hatchery, went along to liberate the fish in desirable localities. The total number of fry sent out this season has been between five and six millions.

NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Union Labor Objects to Their Employment—Bradley Bigamy Case.

Nanaimo, April 25.—There is likely to be friction between the trades and labor council and one of the local tailoring establishments over the employment of non-union men.

Professor Spear will produce "Belshazzar's Feast" in the opera house on May 4th. The choir has been well practiced. The cantata is to be produced in costume. The Diamond City orchestra will assist.

The Bradley bigamy case was to have been brought up for hearing to-day, but has been further postponed. Those directly interested will likely come to some understanding and let the case drop, provided the crown does not interfere.

W. R. Leighton has settled the insurance claimed by W. S. Santo for the stock destroyed by fire last week.

Another practical brickmaker, S. Schench, is in the city endeavoring to make arrangements for the opening of a brick yard here.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland, of Tacoma, has notified the secretary of the Texada Gold and Silver Mining Company that he will commence operations on the property bonded last July.

On May 3rd a general social will be given in St. Albans church by the wardens and church committee in commemoration of the anniversary of the founding of the parish.

A Public Holiday.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—The governor issued a proclamation to-day declaring next Monday, May first, a holiday, in honor of the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago.

Another Bank Smash.

London, April 25.—The suspension is announced of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, with a paid up capital of £1,000,000, and a reserve of £320,000.

VISITING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Arrival of the First Batch of British Columbia Exhibits.

A TALK WITH THE COMMISSIONER

The Exhibits of Minerals and Fruits From the Pacific Province—350,000,000 Worth of Gold Bricks From British Columbia on Exhibition.

(From our own Correspondent.)

World's Fair Grounds, Canadian Building, April 18.—Yesterday the first exhibit from the British Columbia coast arrived at Jackson Park. It consisted of shipments from Vancouver and Victoria, which were forwarded on March 19th.

Chas. F. Law, the British Columbia commissioner, is working like a Trojan getting the exhibits in positon. He has a great deal of work before him for one pair of hands and is greatly pressed for help. But the provincial government in their wisdom have decided that Commissioner Law can do it all. And whether he can or not he has to do it. A glance would be sufficient to a person of ordinary observation to tell that Mr. Law wants help; and if that help is not forthcoming the government will be to blame if the British Columbia exhibit does not show up as it should.

Mr. Law was seen and questioned by the Times correspondent. He was unpacking the large coal specimens from the Union and the New Vancouver coal mines and placing them in position in the Mines and Mining Building.

You seem very busy, Mr. Law? Cannot you get help?

Mr. Law went on working and appeared not to hear the question. The question was again put. The reply came: "I am in the employ of the government and it is not for me to say anything about the subject." Though Mr. Law was non-committal in his reply the manner of reply suggested to the questioner that that gentleman thought more than he cared to say.

Mr. Law spoke with more freedom on the exhibits. He said: "The large coal exhibits will be the finest of the kind in the building. It is true that our other mineral specimens are small, compared with the specimens from other parts, but I think that they are large enough to give a good idea of the mineral wealth of the Pacific province. I saw the British Columbia fruit specimens, which have been in cold storage in Chicago during the winter. That was the other day. Some of them were decayed, but a large number are in good condition. I think that we can select from them specimens which will do us great credit and make a very presentable table in the horticultural building. The straw and grain exhibits have not yet arrived. The 600 jars of preserved fruit have yet to come and so has the forestry exhibit, with the exception of two large blocks which came with the mineral exhibit yesterday. But I think that we are as well off in the arrival of our exhibits as other exhibitors, and a great deal better than some. The only exhibits we shall have in the Woman's Building are samples of tapestry work from Vancouver. I learned the other day that other British Columbia exhibits would be shown in this department, but I understand they are shown privately and do not come through my hands as British Columbia commissioner."

British Columbia has 1200 feet of floor space in the Mines Building, and the exhibit commands a very prominent position, being in a direct line from the main entrance, and together with the English exhibit of the products of the British mines will be the first to attract the attention of visitors. A principal feature of the British Columbia mines exhibit is a pyramid of gold bricks. Each brick has a representative value of $30,000 and there are sufficient bricks to make the total representative value $50,000,000, the output of the British Columbia mines.

A little incident occurred in the Mines Building yesterday indicative of the friendly (?) feeling of Ontario towards the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, who all exhibit on adjacent floor ground. Ontario began to erect a large wall between her mineral exhibits and those of Quebec and British Columbia. Hon. John Mackintosh, of Montreal, and Hon. Mr. Joly, Quebec's commissioners, and Commissioner Law, of British Columbia, objected to the unsightly wall, which cut off the view from certain points of the British Columbia and Quebec exhibits. Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., Ontario's commissioner, refused to listen to remonstrances and the complaint was carried to headquarters, with the result that Ontario was ordered two make two large archways in her Chinese wall. Ontario's commissioner did not like this. The mandate went forth and had to be obeyed, and there is someone with aggrieved feelings.

The wall detracts from the mineral exhibit of New South Wales and the commissioners of that colony say a great deal and think more. The New South Wales mineral exhibit will perhaps be the finest in the building. That colony is spending a large sum of money in advertising her mineral resources. She has not only got beautiful specimens of the crude ore, but her specimens of ore products are among the finest. In this court England exhibits entirely in mineral products, with the exception of several fine specimens of South Wales coal. Space has been allotted to the Northwest Territories. It is small and as yet there are no exhibits in position. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are not showing in this building.

Manitoba is having her exhibition all by itself; it does not form part of the Dominion display. At the Hotel Manitoba, on Stoney avenue, outside of the grounds proper, Manitoba has arranged her wares. The exhibit cannot be pronounced upon, as it is not in position. Manitoba's display is certainly sidetracked and will be seen only by such guests as stay at the hotel or visitors who chance to drop around that way. In the agricultural court the Dominion government exhibits wheat from the experimental farm in Manitoba. This action of the federal government does not appear to be appreciated by the Manitobans.

The action of Manitoba in separating herself from the other provinces and the undercurrent of petty bickerings which manifests itself has caused the broad-minded to think that Canada would have done better had she taken hold of the exhibit as a Dominion undertaking instead of having the provinces exhibit separately. In the Canadian building, a plain and neat structure, the different provincial commissioners have offices. Quebec is represented by Hon. John Mackintosh, Hon. Mr. Landry, Hon. Mr. Joly; Ontario, by Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P.; Northwest Territories, by Senator Perley; British Columbia, by Chas. F. Law. John S. Larke is Canadian chief commissioner, and Mr. Dimmock is his secretary.

Roman Cleric Dead.

Dublin, April 25.—Rev. Hugh Conway, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala, died to-day.

Metal Workers' Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., April 25.—The tin, sheet iron and cornice workers' association began their fifth annual session here this morning. Mayor Walbridge delivered the address of welcome, after which President Schwab of Memphis read the annual report.

Loss of the Alaska.

San Francisco, April 25.—The schooner Melanethon arrived this morning with the crew of the ship Alaska on board. The Alaska, Capt. J. Brannan, left Bellingham Bay on April 11th with a cargo of coal for this port, and early in the morning of the 22nd inst. two feet of water was found in her hold. At six o'clock the same evening the water had increased to seven feet. The water gained rapidly, even with both pumps going, and the vessel becoming unmanageable it was decided to abandon her. The crew took to boats and at 8 o'clock were picked up by the Melanethon. The Alaska was owned by Samuel Blair of this city and her cargo was consigned to Husband & Brooks. The loss on the vessel and cargo is estimated at about $65,000; uninsured.

Captain Brennan when seen this morning said the leak was an old one. A year ago the Alaska sprang a leak while coming here from the Sound, but Capt. Brennan brought her safely into port. She was put on the drydock at that time, and it was discovered that the leak was aft, near the keel. The aperature was calked and the vessel has been apparently all right ever since. "The leak occurred the first day we were out," said Capt. Brennan. "As soon as the tug left us, I found we were making water. It was not long before we were making five inches an hour, and rapidly increasing until the time we left her, when there was 12 feet in her. We abandoned her in 42.25 degrees north latitude, and 126 degrees west longitude. For three days we were sinking, and with my maintopgallant sail I attempted to make Trinidad, where there is a good safe harbor. It was about noon on Saturday that we sighted the Melanethon coming right in our wake. I saw that in her lay our salvation, and I put up signals of distress. When the time did come to act, we had to move lively, and none of the men saved anything, but what they had on them. It was 6 o'clock on Saturday night when the last boat reached the schooner. Captain Forrest wanted to know if he should stand by the ship, but I told him that it was no use. She was settling rapidly when I left her and she was at the bottom before daylight."

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

A Young Woman Takes Her Own Life—The City Assessment.

Vancouver, April 25.—Mrs. James Edwards, a young woman, shot herself at 6 o'clock yesterday. The bullet penetrated her breast near the heart, inflicting a wound from which she died at 12 o'clock to-day. She was subject to periodical spells of insanity.

Estimates place the expenditure for the year at $400,000; the rate will be 2 per cent. on assessment, almost full value.

A charge was made in the city council last night that A. M. Beattie had forfeited his lease of the market hall, in accordance with the by-law. The market committee will investigate.

The ship British General is loading sugar at Java for the sugar refinery.

Another Japanese was fined $50 today for smuggling.

Six boats and six canoes for the Alaskan survey party were taken to Victoria to-day.

To-day's express was 15 hours late owing to a snowslide near Revelstoke.

Minister to Brazil.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Among the appointments announced to-day at the White House is that of Thomas F. Thompson of California to be minister to Brazil.

U. P. Strike Ended.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—All strikers on the line of the Union Pacific railway resumed work this morning, the strike being over.

Children Burned to Death.

Aberdeen, Miss., April 25.—On the farm of N. Henen, near here, a colored tenant named Edwards and his wife left their three young children in the house alone and went to work. During their absence the house caught fire and burned down. The children perished.

America's Representative Tree.

Chicago, April 25.—The place of honor in the central rotunda in the government building at the World's Fair has been given to the sequion gigantea, or big California tree, which represents, as no other single tree could do, the natural resources of this country, and the scope of natural forestry long before the advent of Columbus. This section of the tree is named "General Noble," in honor of the late secretary of the interior. The total cost of cutting, shipping and installing it in the government building was $10,475.87. It took eleven cars to bring it to Chicago. As the section of the trunk now stands it is almost thirty feet high. It is protected all around by a light ornamental railing. A door has been cut in the immense trunk, and as the greater part of the interior is hollow, there are other exhibits inside, which will be lighted up with incandescent lamps.

Evictions in Carolina.

Raleigh, N.C., April 25.—The troops arrived at James City on schedule time last night. A dispatch from Newburne says:—The First Regiment with about 400 equipped men has arrived. They have three heavy guns, and General Cameron is in command. The companies are now encamped on the fair grounds. Governor Carr and staff are here, while Brig.-General Cotton, Col. Woods, Lieut.-Colonel Bogart and Major Rouan are all with their regiments. To-day the eviction of the defiant James City tenants will begin in earnest. The naval reserves, who recently organized a command here, will be placed under orders of the general commanding. On the arrival of the train several leading colored men from Goldsboro and Kingston went over to the seat of war and had a conference with the 3000 negroes, all of whom insist that the ejectments shall be made by the proper authorities.

WHERE IS THE CAPTAIN?

Mysterious Absence of the Montserrat's Commander.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO

The Fate of the Bark Alaska—The Strike on the Union Pacific Terminated—Sad Fate of Three Young Children—Convention of Metal Workers in St. Louis.

San Francisco, April 25.—Capt. D. O. Blackburn of the steamer Montserrat is missing and his friends say he has been foully dealt with or fallen into the bay and been drowned. The Montserrat is nearly ready for sea, but the captain canot be found, and as far as can be learned he has not been seen since he left the vessel a week ago last Wednesday. When the Montserrat returned to San Francisco after her famous "blackbird" trip to Gilbert island, she was placed in the coastwise trade, and has been engaged carrying coal from Nanaimo to this port. Capt. Blackburn gained great notoriety last year by fitting out his vessel as a slaver and transporting a large number of Gilbert Islanders from their homes to Guatemala, where they are now at work on coffee plantations. Blackburn entered into the scheme after the loss of the blackbird brig Tapinti, and he made a large sum by the operation.

Destruction of An Armory.

Chicago, April 25.—Chicago's First regiment armory, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames, which soon were beyond the control of the first detachment of engines that arrived, also consumed part of the belongings of the Trocadero Restaurant and Amusement Co., who were to have occupied the building during the World's Fair. Shortly after the fire broke out an explosion shattered the north and south walls, causing the roof to fall. It is known that two men lost their lives in the flames. They are John Nelson, colored porter, and a colored man, name unknown, a waiter. Two negro waiters were taken out of the third story and removed to St. Luke's hospital.

Later—E. W. Latham and Chris. Wiggins, electric light men, were severely burned, but will recover. The loss to the property is now placed at $215,000.

It was thought they were fatally burned. They are Latham and Ferris Wiggins.

The building, known as the First Regiment armory, was one of the ornaments of Michigan avenue. It was a brown stone structure, four stories high, with an imposing frontage on the boulevard. Being favored by its comparatively central location it had been leased by the Trocadero Restaurant and Amusement Co. They spent a large sum in fitting it up as a concert hall, and it was here that Mme. Louise Dikita, the singer, was to have made her debut next Sunday night, opening a long engagement. Various necessities for this in the way of seats, tables and elaborate scenery had been put in, and only a few finishing touches remained to make the preparations complete. The loss will be at least $200,000.

Senatorial Investigation Committee.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Senator Hill will visit California in July. It is said here to-day that the senate subcommittee on territories appointed to visit Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will depart from Chicago on June 10th next, and by July 1st or earlier will arrive in Los Angeles. Senator Hill is a member of the committee and his colleagues will be Faulkner and Platt. It is thought the committee will go direct from Chicago to Salt Lake City over the Union Pacific line. They will proceed with their investigation as to the situation in Utah and New Mexico, and will then go to Los Angeles over the Atlantic & Pacific road. It is the intention of the committee to pay some attention to irrigation methods, and while in California will proceed to certain sections of the southern part of the state, where irrigation has already been tried.

Cleveland's Programme.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The President will be absent from Washington six days in connection with the ceremonies attending the naval review at New York and the opening of the Columbian exposition at Chicago. To-morrow afternoon the presidential party will leave here for New York. On the trip to Chicago they will leave New York at noon on Friday, reaching Chicago at noon on Saturday. All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Herbert accompany the President to-morrow. Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet will go as far as New York with the President. The former will return to Washington on Thursday evening.

A Home Rule Amendment.

London, April 25.—In the commons a motion was made to amend the home rule bill yesterday by providing that the government withdraw the military forces from Ireland before parliament is established in Dublin.

Deaths From Joy, Fright, and Grief.

We read from Livy that when Hannibal had vanquished the Romans in the battle of Cannae two women, seeing their sons, whom they had supposed dead, return in good health, died immediately from excessive joy.

A Frenchman who had by chance passed over a narrow plank lying across a deep gorge in the dark on viewing the spot the next day fell down dead while contemplating the dangers of the previous night.

Montague relates the case of a German nobleman who died of excessive grief on discovering that his son had been killed in battle. "He stood," says Montague, "like a stock, with his eyes fixed on the corpse, till the vehemency of his sorrow having overwhelmed his vital spirits, he sank stone dead on the ground."

McSwiney's Gun.

In Ireland, near Horn head, in county Donegal, there is a remarkable natural hole in the rocks of the sea coast, which is known all over Britain as "McSwiney's Gun." It is believed to be connected with a sea cavern. When the sea "runs full" the "gun" sends up jets of water to the height of more than 100 feet, each spouting being followed and preceded by loud explosions. The "gun" is a perfectly smooth hole, about 10 inches in diameter, and its history can be traced to the first settling of the country. No one seems to know, however, how it got the name of "McSwiney's Gun."

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

THE MEN OF ULSTER UP.

Conflict Between Unionists and Nationalists Imminent.

RESTRAINED BY SOLDIERS AND POLICE

Great Meeting of Protest in Albert Hall, London—Friction Between the Austrian Emperor and His Prime Minister—Southern Presidents in Harmony Once More.

London, April 24.—The conflict between Orangemen and Nationalists in Belfast proceeds intermittently. More than 3,000 Orangemen have been marching about in procession threatening to attack the Nationalists. The military have been kept between the two mobs and will probably prevent their meeting to-night. Several fights between less considerable bodies have been stopped by the police.

Glorying in Their Torylsm.

London, April 24.—Albert Hall was crowded yesterday with 10,000 people, the occasion being the anti-home rule demonstration. The first tier of boxes was filled with ladies in brilliant summer costumes, and the front of the platform was decorated with palms, masses of flowers and banners. The vast assemblage displayed great enthusiasm and sang "Rule Britannia" and national anthems. Among the distinguished Unionists present were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Bandon, Baron Ashbourn and nearly every Irish Tory peer. The Duke of Abercorn presided. He said they were entering upon a struggle. Everything they held dear was to be abandoned at the command of the dictator, Gladstone. Here the speaker was interrupted by groans for Gladstone and cries of "Traitor!" and "Barabbas!" The Duke then proceeded to say that the verdict still remained with the British people, who could be trusted fully to reject the abhorrent measure. The resolutions adopted by the meeting denounced Irish home rule.

The Black Presidents Happy.

New York, April 24.—A special cable from Cape Hayti says: At the Mosilla bay conference between President Hippolyte of Hayti and President Hereaux of San Domingo all differences between the two republics were settled. On behalf of Hayti President Hippolyte formally apologized for the encouragement Hayti had given Gen. Luperon in his raid over the San Domingo border. He promised to pay indemnity. President Hereaux is satisfied with the apology and promise of indemnity, and has issued orders for the withdrawal of his troops from the border line, and traffic is thus reopened. An alliance was entered into between the republics, by which they agree to deny the right of refuge in either republic to political exiles from the other. Hereaux also enters into an alliance with Hayti on questions of foreign interference. Under the agreement between President Hippolyte and Hereaux, all hope of the United States securing Samana Bay or the Mole St. Nicholas as a coaling station has been dispelled. The Tell treaty has been revived, under the terms of which the presidents of both republics are bound not to cede either port without the consent of the other.

Liquor Traffic in Alaska.

Port Townsend, April 24.—Collector Wasson received the following instructions from the treasury department to-day: "You are informed that all vessels bound to southeastern Alaska via the island route are required to enter at Mary Island, in that district, at which point officers are stationed for the purpose of boarding vessels on arrival." The issuance of this order has been occasioned by the repeated violations of the revenue laws by whiskey smugglers. The customs officers at Mary Island are instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in searching vessels engaged in the coasting trade for spirituous liquors. On regular coasting steamers an inspector of customs will accompany the vessel while in Alaskan waters. The recent troubles between Indians and whites which occasioned drunken riots had caused the Government to adopt stringent measures to prevent the importation of liquor into Alaska.

Albert Edward's Levee.

London, April 24.—The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James Palace to-day. Hon. R. T. Lincoln, United States Minister; Henry White, secretary of the legation, and J. J. C. Post, military attache, attended.

Blamed on the Strikers.

Hull, England, April 24.—Last night's fire, which is supposed to have been started by the dock strikers, has been extinguished.

Austro-Hungarian Affairs.

Vienna, April 24.—An important conference was held at Vienna on Saturday between Emperor Francis Joseph, Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, and two other members of the Hungarian cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the emperor to the prime minister's policy. Dr. Wekerle asked the emperor to assent to certain Austrian generals and leading officials attending the unveiling of the Honved monument, on the anniversary of the storming of Budda in 1848 by the revolutionists. The emperor flatly refused to give the desired permission. The difference has also widened on Hungarian politico-religious bills with which the fate of the Hungarian bovernment is bound up.

A Remarkable Meteor.

E. S. Martin, writing to Astronomy, says: Dec. 9th, 1892, about 9 o'clock p m., a remarkable and magnificent meteor shot out from the constellation Andromeda and moved slowly and majestically toward the northeastern point of the horizon. When first seen here it was about the size and color of an orange, but rapidly increased in brilliancy and size until, before it disappeared below the horizon, it was the apparent size of the full moon and was surrounded by a glowing vapor, which further increased its size to that of the head of a flour barrel. It soon became intensely brilliant, flashing at times a greenish-blue light, throwing off sparks "fast and furiously," and left behind it a dense stream of vapor, 30 to 40 degrees in length.

A gentleman who was in Jacksonville, N. C. (about 50 miles northeast from Wilmington), and saw it gave me the same description in every particular. To-day I learned that the same meteor was observed at Washington, N. C. (about 125 miles N. by E. from this city). The writer says: "We saw the meteor which passed over, going in a northeastwardly direction. It did not seem to be very high and was going at a very rapid rate. It was about the size of a man's head with a tail of some length, and small pieces were flying off and it was a beautiful sight." It must have passed to sea about the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., and probably fell into the ocean.

CELESTIAL CUSTOMS.

How Members Are Disciplined By the Chinese Board of Trade.

It is not generally known that the Chinese merchants of this city, who, however, are merely agents of the great commercial houses of the Chinese coast cities—Canton, Homkow, Foochow and others, have a regularly organized board of trade. The mode of procedure followed by this august body differs considerably from that in vogue with the British Columbia board. The most striking part of the procedure is the settlement of disputes between merchants, and the manner in which the sentence of the board is carried out. As in every other walk of Chinese life, the liberty of the individual, his rights, which the Caucasians call inalienable, his individuality in fact, are annihilated when the board chooses to say so. There is no appeal to Cæsar or anybody else, dead or living. In the language of the lower classes across the line, "what the board says goes." And to quote the same charming argot for the sake of extra emphasis, "it goes every time." This fact will be best shown by an illustration.

Chong Goon and Hop Sin, members in good standing of the Chinese board of trade, have a serious difference of opinion as to the ownership of certain goods landed here, say from the Northern Pacific, steamship Victoria. Chong charges Hip with the misappropriation of divers packages which the consignors in Canton had failed to mark properly, leaving a wide margin for doubt as to the consignees. Hop, far from denying the soft impeachment, says he took the goods because he found his lot just the same number of packages short, and that the marks on the packages, while by no means distinct, might, by a very ordinary stretch of the imagination, be made to read quite plainly, "Hop Sin, Victoria, B.C., this side up with care." Chong, however, contends that these packages are his because they very evidently contain goods marked in his invoice, the said goods being invariably put up in that manner for shipment. Further, he alleges that he can make out his name on the boxes, an assertion which, of course, throws grave doubt upon the veracity of Hop Sin, who, however, being of a bold disposition, cares not a cuss for anybody's doubts. The agent of the steamship line is appealed to, but he courteously assures the Chinamen that the dispute is clearly out of his province, as the goods have been cleared, the disputed packages having gone to Sin's emporium of celestial luxuries and necessities. So, by mutual consent they decide to leave the matter to be settled at the next meeting of the board of trade.

That important organization duly bears all the evidence of the two disputants and their witnesses, who swear splendidly for their respective tyhees, and the small solatium skilfully applied before the case is called. Then the principals and witnesses are told to get out while the board has a cool and uninterrupted think. After the deliberation Chong and Hop are called back and the decision of the board is solemnly made known. Chong is to have the goods, as they are, in the opinion of the board, plainly his, and Hop is invited to contribute a small fine to the board's exchequer for allowing his mental perceptions to get so badly twisted. Hop Sin expected a totally different termination of the dispute and the streak of Tartar in his nature boils up. Will he submit? The board waits for his answer. It is a critical moment for the beaten merchant. There sit the council of the board, all grave, if not very reverend, seigniors; and there stands his triumphant enemy, grinning hyenalike at the discomfiture of his adversary. They are waiting his answer. For the sake of example it shall be no; hissed at the board and at Chong with oriental fury. He will not bow to such an iniquitous perversion of every principle of justice, even Chinese justice.

"Very well," say the board with deep and ominous meaning. "Very well, son of a pig; the fruit of your obstinacy be upon your own shoulders. The board has spoken, let the secretary spread it on the minutes." Chong's grin widens to an alarming extent. He, the cunning, canary-colored celestial, knows what will follow.

Hop Sin full soon reaps the harvest of his contumacy. Every merchant in Chinatown; yea, every Chinaman, boycotts him. He is shunned, avoided as were the lepers in Judea. The intelligence is sent to China and the big wholesalers at once pounce down upon him. Still, with a stubbornness worthy of a more occidental bosom, he struggles on against the fearful odds. Despair seems likely to win him this field. It appears to be impossible to drive him out of business. These accursed dogs of Europeans will buy from him, somehow, as if they knew his trouble and, sympathized with him.

Well, this goes on for a month or two, and one fine morning the shutters of Sin's little shop are not taken down at the usual hour, nor at any hour all that sunny day. The door remains fast closed. The morning sun streams through the dingy panes into the room where Sin is wont to smoke his pipe in the mornings. The beams play around the bed, but it bears a different burden to-day. A big dark stain on the floor beside the bed throws back the gay beams with a ruddy glow in them, and the form that lolls with its head over the edge does not seem natural or in repose. Night comes and no sign has shown throughout the long day that life stirs within the little store. But in the darkness several Chinamen take something limp and nerveless in a sack out by the back way, toss it into an express wagon one of them uses by day as a vegetable wagon, and by the light of the pale moon they leave the city and come to a dark spot under the whispering pines, and there the sack and its nameless contents are thrown into a shallow grave; the men spit upon it and put back the earth.

Chong has triumphed; the highbinders have seen to it, and the motto over the door of the meeting room of the board of trade, interpreted, runneth, "Vae Victis."

Husbands Don't Mind

Paying for a new spring hat if bought, at Russell and McDonald's.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

CAPT. KIDD'S TRUE HISTORY.

Employed By a Syndicate to Privateer—His Acts and Trial.

William Kidd was born in Scotland and married Sarah Wort of New York. Several men of London, England, subscribed money, formed a joint stock company, bought the Adventure Galley, fitted her with proper armament and provisioned her at a cost of £660. They employed Mr. Kidd as commander and furnished him with a commission to act against the French and pirates, or, in other words, as a privateer. The king was to receive one-tenth of whatever the vessel brought home.

On the way down from London his vessel was boarded by an impressment crew, his crew taken, and he had to go ashore and secure such seamen as he could who were well fitted to act as privateersmen. He sailed, and after being absent a year it began to be talked that his acts savored of piracy. When his voyages in the Indian Ocean were finished he set sail and appeared in the sound of New York and set goods on shore at several places. He established himself at Gardiner's Island, near the Long Island shore, and sent word to Lord Belmont at Boston by a man named Emmot that he had with him $10,000 worth of goods and had left the Quedah Merchant at Hispaniola, in a creek there, with valuable cargo; that he would prove his innocence of what he had been charged with. The letters of Kidd and statement of Emmot and two French passes were placed by Belmont before His Majesty's council, who at the same time describes Kidd's messenger as "a cunning Jacobite, a fast friend of Fletcher's and my avowed enemy." With their consent, and in their presence, he furnished Mr. Kidd a "safe conduct." Captain Kidd relied on this, and came to Boston with his wife and took lodgings at Duncan Campbell's, the most luxurious house of entertainment in Boston, where he remained several days.

On July 3, 1699, he was summoned before His Excellency and Council to give an account of his proceedings in his late voyage to Madagascar. After Captain Kidd had given a summary account of his doings, of the cargo on the sloop now in port and also on board the vessels left at Hispaniola, they required of him to give a detailed account of his voyages, captures, etc. Captain Kidd found that the safe conduct which they issued was merely intended to induce him to come to Boston, where he would be deprived of his liberty. He did not make any further statement and the council ordered his arrest and imprisonment, seized his treasure chest at Gardiner's Island and took everything that his wife had. The treasure chest contained quite a variety of articles, and the following is a list of its contents:

No. 1, one bag of gold dust, 63 3-4 ounces.

No. 2, one bag of coined gold, 11 ounces; one bag of coined gold, 124 ounces.

No. 3, one bag of gold dust, 24 3-4 ounces.

No. 4, one bag of silver rings, 4 7-8 ounces.

No. 5, one bag of precious stones, 12 1-4 ounces.

No. 6, one bag of unpolished precious stones.

No. 7, one bag of pieces of crystal carnelian.

No. 8, one bag of silver buttons and lamps.

No. 9, one bag of broken silver, 173 1-2 ounces.

No. 10, one bag of gold bars, 353 1-4 ounces.

No. 11, one bag of gold bars, 238 1-2 ounces.

No. 12, one bag of gold dust, 59 1-2 ounces.

No. 13, one bag of silver, 309 ounces.

The Earl of Belmont was evidently anxious to get possession of the ship and treasure, and preferred negotiation to immediate hostile measures. Mr. Kidd seemed to have been willing to surrender ship and treasure, but wished in doing so to have an assurance or guarantee of his own protection.

Captain Kidd requested that he should be taken as a prisoner to Hispaniola to bring back the Quehah Merchant. Belmont refused. To this refusal of Belmont we are indebted to the fact that no man knows where that treasure is to-day. It is the treasure in search of which the whole coast of New England has been visited. The law officers and those of the council who were known as legal gentlemen decided and argued that there was no authority to send him to England. Belmont and his council had an elephant on their hands which they did not care for. Opportunity was allowed for his escape, but he declined the boon. In my possession is a deposition which is the evidence, and also that money was ready for him. The authorities here retained those papers which he acted under, and sent him to England for trial. Mrs. Kidd's jewels, a silver tankard, a silver mug, silver porringer, spoons and forks were returned to her, with other pieces of plate and 265 pieces of eight.

In England he was confined closely in prison two years and permitted no counsel. The Government was represented by four men. Kidd was tried both for murder and for piracy. The murder which he was supposed to have committed was that of Moor, his gunner, whose death resulted from a blow, given by a water bucket in a fight without premeditation. No sentence but that of manslaughter was justified by the evidence. He was found guilty of murder. In the trial for piracy he was treated with the same injustice.

He claimed that his commission justified the seizing the Quedah Merchant, for he said she was sailing under a French pass when he took her. These passes and other papers were in the possession of Belmont, and Kidd could not produce them. This case was tried outside of the court by public hearing. The verdict rendered decided to let his confederates, the joint stock company and the king escape public censure. The severest criticism made upon the affair was that Belmont, Somers, Halifax and others were guilty if he was. Nearly all the privateers fitted out at that time pursued the same course. It so happened that it was for the interest of all parties except Captain Kidd that he should be the victim, and that his name and his memory should be blackened with crimes of the darkest dye.—Portland (Me.) Transcript.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cen's. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

A luxury of luxuries-Tamilkande Tea

49er Hams and Glasgow Beef Hams at R. H. Jameson's, 33 Fort Street.

Waited on the Queen For 40 Years.

From England comes an item which may interest those who are curious about court customs. The Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been a lady in waiting to the Queen for nearly 40 years, and who was mistress of the robes in Lord Derby's first administration, is acting mistress of the robes during the months of February, March and April. The duties of the office will be undertaken by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe during May, June and July. The mistress of the robes attends the queen at all courts and state functions and is expected to be present at the drawing rooms, the state balls and the state concerts. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has been a lady in waiting on the Queen for more than 30 years, and in length of service she comes second only to the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the third place being filled by the Dowager Lady Churchill.

Arizona Seeks a Port.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Arizona proposes that the United States shall, by friendly negotiations with Mexico, extend the boundaries of the state so as to give her a harbor on the Gulf of California. If the southern boundary should be extended due west to the gulf, instead of being deflected to the northwest, a triangular strip of Mexico without settlements would be added to Arizona, with the important advantage that the boundary would then run along the Colorado river to its mouth and embrace a part of the coast at the head of the Gulf of California. The land is almost valueless, but the water connection is desirable."

William A. Lehr

of Kendallville, Ind., says Hood's Hood's Sarsaparilla is

King of Medicines

And His Cure Was

Almost a Miracle

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, **Scrofula,** in the form of

White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being **confined to my bed six years.** In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of sickness. I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I endorse

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness.

THE

Pacific Portland Cement

COMPANY, Limited,

Victoria, B. C.

The public are invited to inspect, test samples, and obtain information at the temporary offices of the Company.

Williams Block, opposite Driard Hotel, Broad Street.

AGENTS WANTED AT EVERY SHIPPING PORT ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Telephone No. 234. P. O. Box 269

Office Hours 9 till clock.

ap11-1m

TENDERS

Will be received until May 1st for purchase of four lots, all under cultivation, each 60x120 ft., on Alpha and Beta Sts., off Burnside Road; including new house, stable, work shop, summer-house and 29 fruit trees. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to H. R. SELLICK, on premises.

mar25-1m

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY, OREGON.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all disease caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. June10-1y

Before. After.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female complaints. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. mneo17 1y.

Complete Manhood

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG G. TRADE MARK. CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, 6meod Agents for B.C.

NOTICE.

IN POUND.

One Bay Horse will be sold at City Pound by Auction, May 10th (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date

ANDREW SHAW, Pound Keeper.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., April 24th, 1893.

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

FARM FOR SALE.

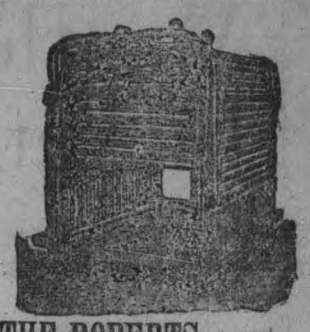
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 52 Third street Victoria

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - Manager



THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

No. 190.

A BY-LAW

For the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners of Sewers.

Whereas it is advisable to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to superintend sewerage and to define his or their duties;

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

Section 1. The Council may appoint by resolution one or more persons (not however exceeding three in all) to be Commissioner or Commissioners to manage and superintend the construction of sewerage work.

Section 2. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council of the said Corporation, and shall hold office only at the pleasure of the Council, and for the period prescribed and limited in and otherwise undr and subject to sub-section 98 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

Section 3. The duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be:

(a) To perform the duties devolving upon the Sewerage Commissioners under the agreement made the 20th day of December, 1890, between Alexander McBean and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and under the sewerage contract No. 1.

(b) To examine all accounts and claims in respect of the above mentioned agreement and contract, and to report thereon to the Municipal Council.

(c) To sign all cheques drawn in respect of accounts and claims connected with the above mentioned agreement and contract.

(d) To sign cheques (subject to the conditions of sub-section c hereof) for drawing out the funds now standing to the credit of the corporation under the sewerage loan fund (by-law 1890) or sewerage special deposit account, being the balance of the money obtained under the sewerage loan by-law, 1890, and the accrued interest thereon.

(e) To settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the Chief Engineer, the Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors or others and the contractor (McBean) in connection with the sewerage work.

Section 3. The Mayor of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized to countersign cheques drawn by the Sewerage Commissioner or Sewerage Commissioners.

No cheques shall be paid at the bank which has not got the Mayor's signature thereon.

This by-law may be cited as the Sewer Commissioners' By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 17th day of April, 1893. Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Clerk Municipal Council.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

THE G. O. M. ON CARPETS.

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED STORY OF THE BRITISH PREMIER.

Gladstone Corrected on a Question of Fact by an Expert—But He Found That It Isn't Always Wise to Speak Without Full Knowledge.

Here are two sentences which Lord Macaulay wrote in the early part of the year 1839, the first being taken from the beginning and the second from the end of the same essay:

"Mr. Gladstone seems to us to be in many respects exceedingly well qualified for philosophical investigation."

"We dissent from his opinions, but we admire his talents; we respect his integrity and benevolence; and we hope that he will not suffer political avocations so entirely to engross him as to leave him no leisure for literature and philosophy."

Reckoning by progress in this century 1839 is a long time ago. The very name of Macaulay brings up an almost forgotten age; even the sonorous literary style of the historian is more out of date than the style of Shakespeare. It is a discarded style, never used by any present-day writer. So it is hard to credit the fact that the man of whom Macaulay wrote is to-day perhaps the most central political figure in the whole world. His plans entirely occupy the attention of America and Europe and incidentally of Asia and Africa.

The hope that Macaulay expressed in 1839 has been more than fulfilled. Gladstone, the busiest man in the world, has found leisure to devote to literature and to many other things.

Macaulay was and Gladstone is a grand old talker. Macaulay was never satisfied unless he monopolized the conversation of any room he happened to be in, and Gladstone is a hard man to silence.

Talking about the g. o. m., a learned professor said to me the other day: "I find that when a man has passed 80, his desire is to impart information and not to receive it."

I thought that was very well put. I asked the professor if on the subjects with which he was familiar he found Mr. Gladstone accurate, and his reply was: "Remarkably accurate."

Now Macaulay was remarkably inaccurate, but few men had the daring to tell him so. Everyone knows the old story of Macaulay holding forth at a dinner where the guests were a mixed company of clerics, lawyers, physicians, etc., and how each expert in one subject thought his lordship's knowledge of the other subjects was something wonderful. But after Macaulay left the physicians claimed that he had been wrong in all he said about medicine, the lawyers averred that he was mistaken in his law, and so on.

The wonderful thing about Gladstone is that what he says always commands the respect of experts in their own subjects.

And now I come to the carpet story which has, I believe, never been in print before. The incident is only a few weeks old. Before going to the south of France, a month or so ago, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone stayed for a few days down at Brighton. Gladstone was not the only celebrity at Brighton, for I was there myself. I regret to say that I was not a witness of the carpet scene, but I had the account of it from a man who was present. Gladstone and I do not stop at the same Brighton hotel. He goes to the Metropole, which is the most recent palatial inn of the place, while I stay at the Grand, almost next door, which, until the Metropole was built, was the chief hotel of Brighton. I go to the Grand because I feel I owe it to my fellow townsman, Mr. Bronson Howard, who located one scene of his comedy "Brighton" in the fine rotunda of that hotel. We older stagers still prefer the Grand but frivolous young fellows, like Gladstone, seem attracted by the splendors of the new Hotel Metropole.

Anyhow, in the smoking room of the new hotel there are some very expensive oriental carpets. While Gladstone was in the smoking-room the talk turned on carpets and the old man held forth.

"This," he said, "is called so and so, and it is manufactured in such a district, while on the other hand this carpet comes from another country and is made by a different process," and the premier launched out on the carpets while there was not another sound in the room but his own voice. He gave the most minute description of the places and the methods of manufacture; told stories about the condition of the people, and, in fact, held the company enthralled with his talk and amazed with the extent of his information.

Suddenly in a lull a quiet man spoke up. "I know you will excuse me, Mr. Gladstone," he said, "but it happens that you are altogether wrong. This carpet is not from where you say, and it is not made in the manner you state. It is, in fact, another kind of carpet altogether."

Imagine a hungry lion gnawing a bone and a poodle dog suddenly snatching it from him!

Gladstone glared in speechless astonishment at the interrupter, while the crowd held its breath.

"May I ask, sir," said the old man sternly, "on what grounds you contradict my statements?"

"Certainly," replied the quiet man, "I happen to be in the carpet trade. I have been in the carpet trade for upwards of twenty years and I know what I am talking about. I would not venture to contradict you on a question of politics or literature. I thought perhaps that you would like to know that you were wrong. If I am mistaken in thinking so, I can only express my regret for putting you right."

"You were not mistaken," said Gladstone frigidly. "I am always glad to be put right by a man who knows. If you are in the carpet trade, then your statements are entitled to respect. Gentlemen, I wish you good evening."

And with that the premier left the room evidently in a huff.

Then broke forth pandemonium in that smoking room. The crowd turned on the man in the carpet trade and metaphorically rended him. Why couldn't he have kept his mouth shut? Gladstone, right or wrong, was a man worth hearing talk. He should have respected his age and his position. A man in the carpet trade with the cheek to contradict the premier of England!

The carpet man bore the reproach calmly. Right was right, and wrong was wrong, he said. Age or position, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, had nothing to do with the case. The greater a man's position the more necessary it was for him to be sure of his facts.

Several in the crowd saw the reasonableness of the carpet man's position and the smoking room divided into a Gladstonian and a carpet man's party. After a while the excitement calmed down and conversation went on as usual.

All at once the smoking room door burst open and in walked the grand old man with a tremendous volume under his arm, which he slammed down on the table.

"This, gentlemen," he cried, rapping the volume with his knuckles, "is a book on carpets that is recognized everywhere as an authority. It is the authority of the world on carpets, and I have yet to meet the man in the trade or out of it who has the temerity to controvert its statements. I did not think that the book could be had short of London, and when I left this room I intended to telegraph for it, but happily I find that a friend in Brighton possesses it, and here it is. Now, gentlemen, if you will do me the honor to look at pages so-and-so you will see an exact representation in colors of the carpet which is under this table." He opened the book, and there it was. "And here you will find a picture of the other carpet we were speaking of, and if you read the text you will learn that it is not the same as the one under our feet, and that it comes from the district I said it did, and if you turn it over you will doubtless notice that its markings correspond with the description."

Someone turned it over and it did correspond.

"Now," said Gladstone, turning to the man in the trade, "you may contradict me, of course, but you will hardly have the courage to dispute such an authority as 'Jones on Carpets.'"

"I never heard of the book," said the man sullenly.

"Then take my advice and study it, and by the time you are twenty years more in the carpet trade you will know something about carpets."

All this time Gladstone's servant was pulling him by the sleeve, and every now and then Gladstone said to him in an impatient aside, "Yes, yes, tell her I will be there in a moment."

And those in the smoking-room caught a glimpse of Mrs. Gladstone's anxious face outside the door, for she evidently wanted to get the old man away, fearing the effects of all this excitement upon him.

The man in the trade hadn't a word to say, and when Gladstone put the precious volume under his arm and said, "Once more, good-night, gentlemen," there arose from the smoking-room a great cheer that shook the house.

The man in the trade couldn't stand the guying which followed, and that was the reason he left the Metropole to come over and stop with me at the Grand.—Detroit Free Press.

What the Human Features Indicate.

A dry eye means a hard heart.
Brown eyes are the most kindly.
Voltaire had the typical foxy face.
A pouting upper lip indicates timidity.
Black eyes are the most rash and impetuous.
An open mouth is a sure sign of an empty head.
Large ears are found on the heads of coarse people.
Coarse hair always indicates coarse organization.
Very full cheeks indicate great digestive organs.
A projecting under lip shows malignity and avarice.
A double chin in invariably a sign of a lover of the table.
Pointed noses generally belong to a meddlesome people.
Blue eyes belong to people of an enthusiastic turn of mind.
Large eyes in a small face always betoken maliciousness.
Narrow, thin nostrils indicate small lungs and low vitality.
Power of language is indicated by fullness beneath the eyes.
A retreating chin is always bad; it shows lack of resolution.
If the forehead be shorter than the nose, the sign is of stupidity.
Oblique eyes are unfavorable; they show cunning and deceit.
An oblique mouth is a bad sign; it indicates a crooked character.
English-speaking people have the best foreheads and eyebrows.
A steely blue eye is often the sign of a merciless disposition.
Fine hair generally betokens native good taste and intelligence.
Large, wide-spreading nostrils show ample lungs and good health.
Short, thick, curly hair is an indication of great natural strength.
Very tightly closed lips are usually found in secretive characters.
Freckles, like red hair, are an indication of an ardent temperament.
A long forehead indicates intelligence; a short forehead, activity.
A dimple in the chin is pretty, but indicates weak, mental organization.
The ridge of the perfect nose should be broad and almost straight.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Electricity in Drowning Cases.

Electricity has been successfully applied to the resuscitation of apparently drowned persons. A man in Scotland while bathing was seized with cramp and sank, remaining below water for two minutes. When rescued he was believed to be dead, but two applications of the electrical current, passed between the nape of the neck and the heart, restored him to animation and ultimate recovery.

Shipping at London.

London has 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its port every day. It has on an average upward of 75,000 persons annually taken into custody by the police, 27,000 persons living in its common lodging houses, 25,000 persons annually arrested as drunk and disorderly, and more than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed within its radius.

"Stomates."

On the surface of every leaf are myriads of little mouths which botanists call "stomates." They are most abundant on the upper surface of leaves; each is an oval opening, guarded by a pair of lips which open and close according to requirements. They vary from less than 1,000 to more than 20,000 to the square inch of leaf surface.

A Democratic Duke.

The will of the late duke of Marlborough contains the following characteristic clause: "I particularly dislike the exclusiveness of family pride and desire not to be buried in the family vault at Blenheim, but in such convenient place as others of my generation and surroundings may equally use."

Chase & Sanborn's

Absolute Purity Guaranteed

Pure Coffee. Pure Cream. Pure Sugar.

CONDENSED COFFEE.

NEW GOODS Imported Direct from the English Market.

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS FROM $23 to $35.
IRISH SERGE SUITS FROM $28 to $35.
PANTS FROM $6 to $12.

COME EARLY and get first choice.

Walter D. Kinnaird.

THE CASH TAILOR, 46 JOHNSON STREET

ap8lm

PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for **Pure Bone Fertilizer**, either **Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour.** Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special **Lawn Fertilizer.** Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages.

For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS. WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

ap15-d&w

E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

No. 11 Rae Street.

Applications to be made at the Home or to Mrs. D. W. HIGGINS Cadboro Bay Road.

To Let or for Sale.

House on Silvia Street with unobstructed view of the Straits. Drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, etc. Drained to the sea.

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.
30½ Government St., Victoria, B.C. mar28-td

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar. 12.25 P M	Ar. 5.28 P M	78	VICTORIA	Dp. 9.00 A M	Dp. 2.30 P M	1
" 12.20	" 5.24	77	RUSSELLS	" 8.54	" 2.34	5
" 11.15 A M	" 4.19	74	ESQUIMALT	" 8.14	" 2.44	11
" 11.10	" 4.10	68	GOLDSTREAM	" 8.10	" 2.49	15
" 10.50	" 4.00	60	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 7.44	" 3.20	28
" 10.40	" 3.47	57	COBBLE HILL	" 7.32	" 3.34	33
" 10.27	" 3.33	49	McPHERSONS	" 7.17	" 3.51	40
" 10.17	" 3.19	40	KOKSILAH	" 7.07	" 4.03	46
" 10.13	" 3.14	35	DUNCANS	" 10.12	" 4.20	52
" 10.03	" 3.05	35	SOMENOS	" 10.22	" 4.44	55
" 9.53	" 2.54	36	CHEMAINUS	" 10.38	" 4.54	62
" 9.15	" 2.18	49	OYSTER BAY SIDING	" 11.00	" 5.33	69
" 8.34	" 2.45	63	NANAIMO	Ar. 11.20	" 6.11	72
" 8.20	"	69	WELLINGTON	Lv. 11.35 P M	"	
" 8.10	" 1.00	73		Ar. 11.31 P M	" 8.20	

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

oct1

QUICK TIME!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agt. Tacoma, Wash.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS

THE

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	83	Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	M 1	Lv 8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route. S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	‡Tacoma...	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle...	105	Lv	2 20 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
8 10 am	Ar	131	...Sehome...	1	Lv	7 30 am
8 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom...	M 1	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle...	58	Ar	6 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	59	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	..Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	M 1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent.
121 First Washington, Portland, Or

STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars Uphlstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.

EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE

Northern Pacific

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

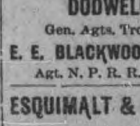
S. S. MOGUL, April 19,
S. S. VICTORIA, May 10,
S. S. TACOMA, June 11,

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at ..... 7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo .....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, May 10, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

MOANA .....THURSDAY, May 25th 1893, 8 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Sydney mails.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

no2

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

City of Puebla - - - April 29

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 19

Taking effect March 25, 1893

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Lagner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 12 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will sailing trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLTON, General Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. ap19-1m

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman, to do cooking in a small family. No children. Apply 118 Yates St. ap4 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

A MARRIED MAN urgently wants employment in office, or as canvasser or in any capacity whatever. Capable of undertaking any duties. Several years in Victoria. R., Times office. mar28-tf

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. Capital $24,000,000 Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOM, with board. Apply 181 Fort St. ap22-tf

BOARD WANTED—Young man wants room and board, about 15 minutes from Post Office; over the Bay preferred; private family. Address X., Times office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word for each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—One complete set of household furniture. Apply 11 Trounce Avenue. ap21-5t

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—200 acres at Toquart. Apply to H. F. Heisterman & Co. mar25 1m

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—One store, also the upper flat of Pierre Block, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc. Partly furnished. Apply on premises, 100 Douglas St. ap21-1m

TO LET—On first of May, a new two story house; bath room and other modern conveniences; rent $18; near Dallas Road. Apply 169 Menzies St., or J. Piercy, Yates St. ap19-2w

TO LET—New cottages—4 rooms, $7, including water; one larger, with bath, $12. Apply Mrs. P. Wilson, 185 Douglas St., or Clarke St., Spring Ridge. ap14-1m

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light housekeeping at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ap3 tf

TO LET—Suite of rooms for housekeeping to a respectable couple. Stove and water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia Ave. m28-1m

TO LET—Story and a half cottage, South Turner St. Five rooms and bath, garden, etc. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. mar22-tf

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 103 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

H. D. LEITCH, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE.
Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, Will be at home to patients on and after 1 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—: Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; A. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street, Victoria. [illegible]

To Suit You.

They trim your hat to suit you and charge you nothing for it at Russell and McDonald's.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

MR. ROBERT GEDDES
TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO
Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS
By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10 tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. fy26 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 129, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY, [illegible] E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER,
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184, ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER,
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Foll & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale g23-1y

City of Victoria, British Columbia

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in 10 years from Nov. 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C.

The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the "The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 22nd, 1893.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., for the construction of a building on the City Hall property, Douglas Street, to be used as a Police Barracks.

Plans and specifications of same may be seen at the office of John Teague, Esq., Sr., Architect, Trounce Avenue.

The Corporation reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria,
18th April, 1893.

Celebration Committee

NOTICE.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
In connection with the 24th of May Celebration will meet at the City Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

LIST OF COMMITTEE:
C. Hayward, W. H. Ellis, J. Holland, R. Williams, M. Miller, G. A. McTavish, P. Phillips, W. J. Smith and Charles Jenkinson, with power to add to their number.
BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Victoria, April 24th. Secretary.

This space will be reserved for Committee Meeting Notices.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY, April 27th, 1893.

Grand Farewell Performance prior to his departure for the East of

MR. I. E. PHILO,

The talented and rising young Actor, in the title role of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece,

"Monte Cristo,"

Assisted by the best local talent.

Special Scenery and Costumes.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Dewdney.
Admission, $1, 75c. and 50c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's. ap24 4t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, April 26th.

Carolyn Gage

And her Splendid Company, under the direction of Kent Thomas, presenting the French Military Drama,

"A CELEBRATED CASE,"

In a Prologue and Four Acts,
By M. M. D'Ennery & Comon, the authors of "The Two Orphans."

SEATS 50c. AND $1.00.
ON SALE AT JAMIESON'S.
ap24-3t

Grand Bazaar

—AND—

CONCERT

Will be given by

The Hebrew Ladies' Association,

In aid of the Building Fund, at their New Hall, Blanchard Street,

On May 2nd & 3rd

An Excellent Musical Programme During Each Day.

CONCERT on both evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25c., afternoon.
Children, 10c., do.
Refreshments, 25c. ap20-td

Entertainment

Under the auspices of the
W. C. T. U. and I. O. G. T.,
—IN THE—
Temperance Hall, on Wednesday April 26th.

Programme will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Club Swinging, Fan Drill, Recitations, etc. Doors open at 7.30. Refreshments served. Admission 50 cents. ap24-3t

ZIPPORA MONTEITH,
Soprano.
Vocal instruction in English, French, German and Italian. Private and in class. Also pupils prepared for Oratorio and Opera.

F. VICTOR AUSTIN
Violinist.
Pupils received for the Violin, ensemble and orchestral playing.

MISS AGNES DAWSON, R.A.M.
Teacher of Piano, Theory, Harmony and Composition.
For terms and particulars address,
F. VICTOR AUSTIN,
Balmoral, Douglas S., or 133 Fort St.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $125,000, in sums of $1,000 each, payable in 50 years from 1st of May, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payble half-yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency at Victoria.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from 1st May, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Surface Drains By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., April 22, 1893.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

TWO OF A KIND.

The Vancouver World, which was in a regretful mood at first over the government's failure to introduce its promised redistribution bill, has now come to the conclusion that "the government acted in the best interests of the whole province" when it withheld the bill. It is even angry with those contumacious people, these "shallow-minded howlers and agitators," who have refused to be converted along with it. By way of showing these ill-advised persons the evil of their ways, the World produces about two columns of what it calls "facts for sensible people," and also gives an extended interview with Premier Davie on the subject. The "facts" and the interview are intended to work together in establishing the proposition that the government did well to postpone redistribution, on the ground that it had discovered something wrong with the Dominion census. Lest there should be some surprise excited by these elaborate efforts to prove what would be self-evident if the premises were well founded, we may explain that the people of the mainland are still generally of the opinion that the government was guilty of trickery. We fear that the World will have to expend many columns of energy before it removes this bad impression. Though the World's own production is remarkable, the interview with the premier is perhaps still more striking. Here is a sample of Mr. Davie's utterances:

"Were it the last session of the present parliament, and the members had to go to the country on a general election, it would have been different. It might have been incumbent upon us in that case to have prolonged the session in order that a bill might have been prepared, upon other data, but as redistribution did not involve dissolution, and as there is no occasion for, or any intention of, going to the people before the natural expiry of the term, no rights have been prejudiced and no principle of the constitution has been violated."

We have only to place beside this the paragraph from the speech from the throne in order to show the singularity of the premier's position. Here is the statement put in the Lieutenant-Governor's mouth:

"The time has arrived when the altered conditions of the province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the legislative assembly, and a measure of redistribution will, therefore, be submitted to you."

Manifestly, if what the government here said was correct, the time had arrived not only for a redistribution but for a dissolution to give it effect. It is rather absurd to say now that because the time for dissolution had not come therefore the redistribution might be postponed. The premier in effect pleads guilty to either having caused Governor Dewdney to lay a false statement before the assembly or to having violated a principle of the constitution. But there is even greater richness in the premier's method of excusing himself for the postponement. The World quotes him thus:

"It was agreed on all sides that the census of the Dominion of Canada should form the basis of redistribution, and the promise given by the previous government was that a measure would be submitted, just as soon as the complete census returns were made known. At the time of the opening of parliament the complete census returns had not been published, but the government was in a general way prepared to accept the returns given in bulletin form as substantially correct, and to frame a measure, having in view the population as indicated therein. These figures gave 61,406 to the mainland and 36,767 to the Island of Vancouver. On the mainland, 42,162 was credited to Westminster district. It was fully expected, too, when the speech from the throne was delivered that the complete returns in detail would be received during the session. At that time the government had not looked into the figures as closely as it would otherwise have done had there been any reason to believe that they did not disclose the proper proportion of representation, that, all things being taken into consideration, was due to the different parts of the province. It was not until the proposed measure came to be discussed by the executive in all its details during the session that the real significance of the figures before us became apparent. As a matter of fact the Dominion blue book, containing the complete analysis of the population, and all the necessary details, was not issued until the closing days of the session, and did not reach British Columbia until after the session closed. But from what we could ascertain beforehand, by communication with Ottawa, the startling fact was disclosed that, excluding the Indians and Chinese—who, all must admit, should not enter into consideration at all—the official figures showed the whole population of the island to be greater than that of the mainland. We took every means to investigate the truth of this, but the more we enquired the stronger the proof appeared to be and the more positive the officials at Ottawa became in their statements as to the accuracy of these figures. What these are I need not trouble you to state; they have been published in every paper in the province, and in some cases over and over again."

It will be noted, in the first place, that Mr. Davie and his colleagues regarded the census bulletins as giving all the information they needed in the drawing up of a bill. It will be noted, in the second place, that they had no other information at hand, inasmuch as the census volume did not reach here until the end of the session. For that matter the census volume would not have helped them much in any event. But the government, says Mr. Davie, did not know there was anything wrong with the census until it went to work out the details of the bill. Then it was discovered, by some means unknown, that the figures could not be relied on. As to the particular circumstances that led to this discovery the premier does not enlighten us, but we fancy the mystery can be cleared up. The fact is that the government had prepared its redistribution scheme, but when this was submitted to a caucus several of the government's supporters flatly opposed it and the ministers had to give way. The wonderful discoveries in relation to the white men, Indians and Chinese were clearly an after thought. The premier and the Vancouver organ must labor very long and very assiduously in order to convince the public that the question of redistribution was honestly dealt with by the government.

KEEP TO THE RECORD.

Our kindly and truthful neighbor this morning makes us say that "the people of Canada pay as Dominion taxes $15 a head." The Times' actual statement was that the people of British Columbia pay that amount, which is not by any means the same thing. How many times more are we in sorrow to be compelled to reprove the Colonist for this bad habit of misrepresentation? It is really distressing to find a journal which affects extreme respectability thus descending to the use of questionable weapons. This morning's article, from which we have quoted, affords other examples of this moral weakness on the part of our neighbor. After wrongly crediting the Times with the assertion noted above, the Colonist proceeds: "The average taxation is considerably less than $6 a head of the population. British Columbia, being peculiarly situated, pays very much more than the average. The excess, we believe, ought in justice to be returned to the province in some shape or other. Why does not our contemporary aid us in advocating this?" The Colonist, of course, wishes to insinuate that we have never urged the prosecution of necessary public improvements in this province by the Dominion government. If we were to borrow the Colonist's own forcible phrases which in another column this morning it applies to its Vancouver enemy, we should say that this implied assertion was a "deliberate lie," a "false assertion," an "impudent falsehood," a "trick"; and we should be obliged to call our neighbor "a saucy liar" and other such nice names. We very much fear that the Colonist will fail in its efforts to ultivate a regard for the truth when it sets so bad an example. The Times would like to see the government do even better than to return the money out of which it fleeces British Columbians, namely, to refrain from the fleecing in the first place. That process, as we have said, is undertaken in the interest of eastern manufacturers and eastern business generally. The Times would like to see it stopped, and in that it agrees heartily with the Liberal party.

The Colonist makes another remarkable "break" when in reply to our statement of the Liberal fiscal policy it brings up Mr. Blake's Malvern speech. That speech was delivered a good many years ago, and if Mr. Blake had then laid down any such proposition as our neighbor now alleges, it would be mere childishness to take that instead of more recent declarations as a definition of the Liberal policy of to-day. But the Colonist is very far astray when it quotes Mr. Blake as "accepting the policy of protection of native industry." Mr. Blake did nothing of the kind, nor were the Liberals at that time "prepared to accept the National Policy."

The difference between the Liberal and Conservative policies is clear enough to-day, at all events, and is precisely as we have stated it. There are numerous burdensome taxes imposed by the N.P. for the purpose of bolstering up Red Parlor individuals and combinations. The Liberals say this is an iniquitous and unjustifiable system, and demand that the principle of taxation for revenue purposes only be adopted. The Conservative government, on the other hand, clings to the "protectionist" idea, and therefore the consumer suffers—especially in British Columbia. True, the ministers have been forced by public clamor to undertake some measure of tariff revision, but that it will only be such a revision as the Red Parlor allows may be seen from the course which the ministerial inquiry is to take.

The Mail talks in this cynical way about politics in the west: "Liberals may make merry over the result in Vaudreuil, but there is a defeat ahead of them for a bye-election which will be held in Vancouver, B. C., on May 9th. So far the political creed of the west has been always to support the Government of the day. Mr. Laurier will not have a supporter from Vancouver until he crosses over to the treasury benches." The people of the west will soon be teaching the people of the east in politics, and the Mail may count on a time coming when it will be glad to speak of us otherwise than with a sneer.

THE POSTOFFICE QUESTION.

If the city council faithfully reflects popular opinion it will adopt the resolution of which notice has been given by Ald. Bragg in regard to the proposed site of the new postoffice. If a vote of the people of Victoria were taken on the question, there would certainly be an overwhelming majority against the location of the postoffice away to one side of the business centre. General public convenience is supposed to be the guide in settling matters of this sort, not the interest of a few but the Ottawa Government does not consult the wishes of the public when it has a chance of favoring its own particular friends or the friends of its friends. We do not know that the adoption of Ald. Bragg's resolution by the council will bring about a change of location, but it is only right that the voice of the people should be heard through their most representative body. The Government will at least have the knowledge that it is doing a very unpopular thing if it persists in its plan.

The people of Winnipeg are in their turn having a little unpleasant testimony as to the inefficiency of the Dominion Government's quarantine methods. Two of a party of immigrants who landed at Halifax from the steamship Vancouver, and thence travelled all the way to Winnipeg in Colonist cars, were there taken down with smallpox. The city was obliged to place these two cases in a pest house, to isolate three "suspects" who had been in close contact with them, and to quarantine 300 other people who had been within the range of infection. This work has thrown on the city a heavy burden of expense and caused a great deal of annoyance and trouble, which might all have been avoided if the quarantine at Halifax had been efficient. Latest advices were that no more than two cases of smallpox had developed, but the danger was at that time far from being over.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE.

To the Editor:—With your permission I will occupy a small space in your valuable paper for the purpose of expressing my views on the subject of location of a new postoffice site. I hope Ald. Bragg's motion will pass the council unanimously, as the site spoken of (that of the Canada Western) is most undesirable, and looks to me like a plan of some parties to get rid of a white elephant, and therby put three-fourths of the people of the city to the inconvenience of meandering away down to Humboldt street instead of to some central spot in the city. In most cities, when a new postoffice site is chosen, it is up town, and not down to the water front.

CENTRAL MERCHANT.

Victoria, April 25.

Cheapest House in Canada
Russell and McDonald's.

The Champion Eater.

The pumpkin pie eater, the quail eater, the oyster swallower et id omne genus have all been eclipsed by the latest gastronomic star, who has arisen in Harrisburg, Penn. His name is Antonio Derosa, and his latest feat, which he does not appear to consider in any way remarkable, was accomplished in order to win the paltry sum of $5, the amount of a wager with a friend, David Vico. Derosa started in with 93 soft-boiled eggs; then he added a layer of 15 hard-boiled eggs, just to get a foundation for what was to follow. Soft-boiled eggs to the number of 25 then disappeared, and they in turn were covered by 15 hard-boiled eggs. Two ham sandwiches were next devoured, and they were washed down with 16 cups of chocolate. Antonio had no thought of stopping, and immediately proceeded to put out of sight 44 raw oysters, following these with five cups of coffee. Thirty more raw oysters were consumed and six more cups of coffee, as were another dozen raw oysters. Signor Derosa is an artist. Nay, more! He is a genius, and he is hiding his light under a bushel back there in Pennsylvania. If he will come to Portland and repeat his great swallowing act on the stage at the Marquam the management could easily afford to guarantee him $500 at each performance. It would beat Katish's famous elbow all hollow.

The Age of the Earth.

Among the wider problems of natural science toward the solution of which contributions have been made during the past month, the most striking is that of the age of the earth. Mr. Clarence King, the well-known American geologist and explorer, contributes an elaborate article on the subject to the American Journal of Science, in which he claims to have advanced Lord Kelvin's method of determining the earth's age to a further order of importance. He discusses the experimental investigations of Dr. Carl Barus on the effect of heat and pressure on certain rocks, and particularly selects the case of diabase, which has a specific gravity approximately equal to the average specific gravity of the earth's crust. In the light of the new facts, he then reconsiders the probable rate of the cooling of the earth, rendering more precise the conclusions of Lord Kelvin. As the result of the detailed discussion, Mr. King concludes that the earth's age probably does not exceed 24 millions of years—in fact, that the estimate of the physicists is approximately correct, while that of the geologists is "vaguely vast."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

School Trustee Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees will be held at the city hall on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 8 p.m.

Will Be Royally Entertained.

The ladies of St. James' church are preparing for a grand tea and entertainment to welcome His Lordship Bishop Perrin. The bishop will for a time be the guest of Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven.

His Services Appreciated.

The Gazette makes the following announcement: Lieutenant Reginald James Macdonald, Royal Artillery, to be placed on the staff for inspection duty, as deputy inspector of government steel, with captain's pay and staff allowance.

In An Impassable Condition.

Moss street between Fairfield road and Clover Point has been left in an impassable condition by the sewerage contractors. There is a lot of macadam near by which was taken out of the sewer tunnels. If this was used on the road it would be an improvement.

A Favorite Actress.

Miss Gage comes highly recommended. There is hardly a theatre-goer in America who has not seen or heard the beautiful Carolyn Gage, who, with her splendid company, will appear at the Victoria to-morrow evening in "A Celebrated Case."

The Louise Delayed.

Just as the steamer Princess Louise was about to leave for the north last evening it was discovered that one of her steam pipes was broken. As it will take several days to repair the break, it has been decided to send the steamer Maude north. She will leave this evening.

Law Examinations.

Five candidates took the law examinations yesterday. They were as follows: For final call and admission, Messrs. Clute/McInnes and Senkler; for intermediate, Messrs. Crease and Abbott. The examiners were Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. D. M. Eberts, Q. C.

St. Mark's Day.

To-day, St. Mark's day, is the anniversary of the opening of St. Mark's church, and it is being fittingly observed. There was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 o'clock this morning, and at 8 o'clock this evening there will be a song service with a sermon by Canon Beanlands.

Garesche and Rattray.

George Garesche, formerly of Garesche, Green and Company, and Charlie Rattray, both well known in Victoria, have left for Spokane, where they intend to go into business as wholesale tobacconists. They have good business connections and as they are both hustlers they are sure to succeed.

A Successful Rehearsal.

A most successful dress rehearsal of Monte Cristo took place at the Victoria theatre last evening. Everything went off smoothly, and Mr. Philo assures the public that the production will surpass anything of a like nature ever attempted here. Seats are selling quite rapidly, so an early selection should be made.

Entertained at Dinner.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor last evening entertained the following gentlemen at dinner: Mr. King, British boundary commissioner; Mr. Otto J. Klotz, Capt. Waibran, Dominion steamer Quadra; Mr. Tom Kains, surveyor-general; Messrs. McArthur, Gibbons, Warden, St. Cyr, Driscoll, Hon. F. G. Vernon, E. A. Jacob and Brabazon.

St. George's Banquet.

The members of the St. George's Society held their annual banquet last evening at the Occidental hotel, President George Fairbrother in the chair. Premier Davie occupied the seat of honor and other distinguished gentlemen were present. After the splendid repast provided had been disposed of a long toast list was taken up, followed by speeches and songs and stories.

French Sample Hats
At Russell and McDonald's.

Italians at William Head.

porter this morning: The William Head Said a laboring man to a Times re- contracts are going to be a repetition of the sewerage business. The contractors have taken out a gang of "dagoes" who can hardly speak a word of our language. I do not know what they are getting, but I imagine Chinamen's wages. Now, that work is being done for the people of Canada. They pay for it, and I am sure they want white men to do it. I wish the Times would take this matter up in the interest of white labor."

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The Companions of the Forest held a very pleasant entertainment last evening after business had been disposed of. The programme was: Banjo and guitar duet, McDonald and Agnew; comic song, Mr. Dooley; song, Miss Bray; song, J. P. Hancock; zither and guitar selection, Eckstein and Agnew; violin selection, Prof. Yaunley; musical, Mr. and Mrs. Moore; song, Mr. Dooley; zither duet, Eckstein and Humerfauth; recitation, Mrs. Lang; recitation, H. L. Salmon; guitar and zither trio, Eckstein, Humerfauth and Agnew.

DEATH OF WALTER MORROW.

A Prominent Young Man Carried Off At An Early Age.

Walter Morrow, who for several months past has been lingering between life and death, died last evening at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Williams. A couple of years ago the deceased had a severe attack of la grippe, from which he never fully recovered. It was followed by a severe illness, which for almost a year kept Mr. Morrow in the house and finally caused his death.

D. W. Morrow was one of the most prosperous and popular young business men of the city, having during the ten years that he resided in Victoria made many friends, who, although expecting to hear of his death, will be pained when the news reaches them. He was born in Barrie, Ont., just 28 years ago and came to Victoria in 1883. He entered the Dominion government service as a clerk in the postoffice, a position which he resigned to enter commercial life as accountant for Cowan & Co., afterwards Cowan, Shaw & Co. At the same time he was secretary and treasurer of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company. In 1889 he again made a change, when he entered the real estate, insurance and financial business with F. G. Richards, J. Shortly afterwards he established the firm of Morrow, Holland & Munn, which is now one of the solid firms of the city. He was appointed a school trustee by the city in 1890 and did good service until sickness compelled him to resign. In athletic circles as in business he was popular and enthusiastic. He took an active part in the organization of the Victoria lacrosse club and for several years was one of the star players of the team. He married in Victoria the third daughter of the late J. W. Williams, who survives him. The deceased was a member of Victoria lodge I. O. O. F.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock from the residence, Blanchard avenue, and at 2:30 from the Metropolitan Methodist church.

THE EMPRESS DEPARTS.

She Carried Away a Good Freight and a Fair List of Passengers.

The steamship Empress of Japan left for Japan at 11:30 this morning. She was met off the outer wharf by the steamer Maude which placed several passengers aboard, among them Mrs. Campbell and son. The steamer carried away a good cargo of freight, a few Chinese passengers, and the following in the saloon: J. R. Anton, London; Miss Anderson, New York; H. J. Barclay, England; T. M. Boyd, China; A. E. Campbell, London; Mr. and Mrs. T. England, Miss England and Master England, China; F. Fairhurst, San Francisco; A. R. A. Heath, Toronto; Miss Howard, New York; Miss Kelly, London; Miss Kennedy, New York; A. C. King, New York; Mr. Legburn, Montreal; E. C. Lufkin, Lima, Ohio; C. Loonen, Paris; Miss Magill, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Marsh, New York; W. A. Morling, China; Rev. J. Omai, Liverpool; Sir William and Lady Plowden, England; Miss Simmons, New York; Stewart Smith, China, and C. Toohey, San Francisco.

J. D. Townley, assistant to the general superintendent, J. A. Fullerton, Mrs. George A. Lee, and Miss Townley came down from Vancouver on the Empress and are at the Driard.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Heathorn property will be sold on May 15th.

—The school board will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening.

—A concert, tableaux and drill was held in Philharmonic Hall last evening in aid of St. Barnabas' church.

—A concert in aid of the school funds is to be held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

—Miss Jenness-Miller, the advocate of dress reform, will probably visit Victoria shortly and deliver a lecture.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Conway will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from her late home, the Four-Mile House, and at 2:30 o'clock from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

—Two Indians were up in the police court this morning. Louie Fraser, convicted of being in possession of an intoxicant, was fined $25, with the option of taking a month in jail. Joe, convicted of being drunk, was fined $5, with $1 costs, and given the alternative of taking a month in jail.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

J. H. Pleace of Nanaimo is in the city.

Geo. E. Moss was a little better to-day.

John D. Foreman of Nanaimo is in the city.

Thos. Norquay returns to Kaslo in a few days.

Thos. McNeely of Ladner's is at the Oriental.

Mayor Haslam of Nanaimo is at the Driard.

W. Moresby of New Westminster is in the city.

Francis Larcelles of Golden, B.C., is at the Victoria.

C. M. Bartlet of Nanaimo is a guest at the Victoria.

C. W. Frisbee of Seattle is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. R. M. Jeffrey and family have arrived at Liverpool.

S. L. Lester of the Island Belle is registered at the Victoria.

Wm. B. Courtney of Vancouver is registered at the Victoria.

Rev. Dr. Campbell returned from New Westminster yesterday.

J. A. Fullerton and J. D. Townley came down from Vancouver to-day.

C. F. Todd and Geo. C. Shaw returned from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. C. F. Boggs and Mrs. Beaumont Boggs and family leave for Nova Scotia on Thursday.

Gerald H. Brophy, manager of the Equitable Life for Western Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, is in the city.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

German bark Katharine arrived in the roads this morning

H.M.S. Garnet returned to Esquimalt this morning from the Straits, where she has been at target practice.

The tug Lorne is bringing a loaded ship up the straits this afternoon. The vessel is supposed to be the Kinkora.

The tide being too low this morning the launching of S. L. Kelly and Company's steam schooner was postponed until four o'clock to-morrow.

The tug Lorne brought the German ship Heinrich into Royal Roads early this morning. She is from Callao in ballast, and goes to Hastings Mills to load a cargo of lumber for the west coast.

The steamship Victoria will probably be here about Saturday from Yokohama. She just came out of the dock at Hong Kong before she went on berth for freight, so she is expected to make a fast trip.

Drop In

And see the latest novelties in parasols, new dress goods, millinery and mantles that are now to be seen at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge.

Seasonable Millinery.

At Russell and McDonald's.

To Consider By-Laws.

A special meeting of the city council will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Several of the by-laws that are before the council will be advanced a stage.

At Cedar Hill.

The entertainment to be given at Cedar Hill is chiefly the effort of local talent, and those who are to take part are well up in their respective pieces. An evening of thorough enjoyment is promised all who attend.

Seventy-Five on the Dollar.

A meeting of A. Lewis and Company's creditors was held yesterday afternoon when it was decided to accept 75 cents on the dollar. The business is to be continued by Mr. Lewis Lewis.

The Walla Walla's Passengers.

San Francisco, April 25.—Passengers per Walla Walla for Victoria are: Wm. Garcelone, Wm. Springer, H. Cline, wife and child, Miss Nellie Marston and Miss Katie Freeman. The steamer sailed this morning.

To Close on Sunday.

The barbers of the city are considering the advisability of closing their shops on Sunday. The proprietors will meet to-morrow evening to discuss the matter and try to come to an agreement. They contend that everybody should have time to shave between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. on Saturdays.

Models of Handsome Engraving.

The invitations issued for the Board of Trade banquet were engraved by the Victoria Lithograph Co. and constitute the finest piece of work ever produced in Victoria. The Colonist, a competitor, very justly refers to them as "models of handsome engraving." They are indeed handsome.

Medical Council.

The counting of ballots for members of the medical council took place yesterday. The following were elected in the order that the names appear: G. L. Milne, Victoria; J. M. Lefevre, Vancouver; E. B. C. Hanington, Victoria; W. J. McGuigan, Vancouver; W. A. Dewolf Smith, New Westminster; J. C. Davie, Victoria and J. A. Duncan, Victoria. The scrutineers were Arthur Jones and W. J. Goepel.

The Royal Buffs.

The Royal Buffs do not meet at Philharmonic Hall, but at the American Hotel on Yates street. The lodge is making fine progress and will hold another meeting on Friday evening. Many old members who joined in England, where the order has gained immense popularity, are coming in and joining. The order is social and benevolent. The organization is in good hands here and will be made a success. An application has been sent for a charter, which will no doubt be received in a few weeks. All are requested to attend the meeting on Friday night.

Board of Trade Banquet.

It is expected that nearly 200 gentlemen will sit down to the Board of Trade banquet to be held at the Driard hotel on Thursday evening, May 4th. About 150 invitations have been sent out to presidents of boards of trade and other leading citizens of the province and sound. Prof. Pferdner's orchestra will supply music for the occasion, and the banquet will in every respect surpass any previous affair of the kind. Tickets may be had from the following gentlemen, who form the committee: A. C. Flummerfelt, D. R. Kerr, H. E. Connon, A. W. Jones, G. Leiser, C. E. Renouf or the secretary.

Children's Straw Hats

The best selection of at Russell and McDonald's.

Seventy-Fourth Anniversary.

To-morrow the Odd Fellows of the United States and Canada celebrate the 74th anniversary of the introduction of Oddfellowship in America. It was in 1819 that it was introduced into the United States from Manchester Unity, and the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States was constituted on the 22nd of February, 1821. In 1842 the American order severed its connection with Manchester Unity and in 1843 the first lodge in Canada was organized at Montreal. The order is very strong in British Columbia, lodges having been established in Victoria almost as soon as it was a town. There are now four lodges in the city and all are in a flourishing condition. Columbia lodge will celebrate the anniversary with a social to-morrow evening and on Sunday all the lodges will join in a church parade.

Preparations for the Ball.

Great improvements have taken place in the James Bay Athletic Association building during the past few days. Chief among the embellishments is noted the tinting of the walls, a pretty crushed strawberry color, which pleases the eye and gives the rooms an artistic appearance impossible to attain with the blank, white, penitentiary whitewash. The spring cleaning has been carried into every nook and corner of the comfortable club house, and when the painters, carpenters and others have finished it will be a thing of beauty and a joy until next cleaning time comes round. In the gymnasium the decks have been cleared for the ball on Friday evening. Here the decorative abilities of the committee are seen at their very best. Before Friday night arrives the gymnasium will resemble a fairy bower as closely as a gymnasium can be expected to resemble anything so fanciful. The committee are doing yeoman service in the preparations; nothing that will conduce to the comfort of the guests is being forgotten; the ladies who have kindly undertaken the commissariat department are not saying anything, but there is a wealth of eloquence in a smile sometimes. Friday night will doubtless behold a triumph of culinary art prepared for the tired dancers; the reputation of the J. B. A. A. for hospitality and as entertainers who can entertain will be vindicated beyond peradventure.

To Artists.

Raphael Tuck's copies at half price to close. J. JOHNSTON & CO.*

Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons

At Russell and McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

New Goods By Express To-Day.

25 New Jackets and Capes.
36 Parasols, Novelties.
Ladies' Linen Vests and Fronts.
THE VERY LATEST THING.
A Case of Silk and Cotton Lace.
CREAM, BLACK, BEIGE, BROWN, Etc.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Two Things We Can Do.

GOOD CLOTHING

Where our customers know just what they want, we have no trouble in suiting them from our well assorted stock of Clothing.

Where our customers are not sure of what they want, and not posted in buying, if they leave the selection to us we give satisfaction every time.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

New England Hotel
RESTAURANT, BAKERY AND OYSTER SALOON,
116 and 118 Government Street.

Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

Oh! What a Difference.

The day before Easter and the day after

A Very Stylish Hat

For a very little money at Russell and McDonald's.

Cliveden.

The estate of Cliveden, which William Waldorf Astor, in his emulation of English aristocracy, has bought of the Duke of Westminster, for $1,250,000, is a place of historic associations, not all, however, of the most elevated character. It is a country place on the upper Thames, and has been one of the showplaces of Buckinghamshire. Here the second Duke of Buckingham, Charles II's favorite, built a splendid house over 250 years ago, and here he acted as pander to the merry monarch's licentious fancies. Pope embalmed the house's name in his satires, when alluding to one of Buckingham's own liaisons, he speaks of him at a period of disgrace in the lines:—

How changed from him of Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love!

Afterwards it became the property of other noble families. At one time Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II, dwelt there, and there was played the masque of "Alfred," in which occurs the ode, "Rule, Britannia," one of England's national airs. This Prince of Wales is the one of whom the epitaph was written:—

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead,
Had it been his father
I had much rather;
Had it been his brother—
As well as another;
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
There's no more to be said.

The Kangaroo Plague.

The kangarooo plague has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for on an average, these animals consume as much grass as a sheep. It is stated that on a ranch of 60,000 to 80,000 acres 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually for six consecutive years, and yet their numbers remained very formidable in the locality. In the colony of South Australia hundreds of thousands of kangaroos are killed annually for their skins and the bonus offered by the authorities. The number of these marsupials in New South Wales in 1889 was estimated to be over 4,000,000 and yet about 500,000 kangaroos and 650,000 wallabies were destroyed in the colony in that year. A bonus of sixteen cents for each kangaroo killed is offered in Australia, hence the colonists are gradually exterminating these native animals. Over 500,000 skins are annually shipped to England and a large number to North America to be converted into leather.

Ladies Can't Afford

Stylish millinery if they buy it at Russell and McDonald's.

Tan Shoes

ALL SIZES STYLES AND PRICES AT

A. B. Erskine's

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
½ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 Acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good Land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000, good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo Lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

NEW GOODS
FOR Spring AND Summer
JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,
Tailors, 62 Yates St.
mar2-1m

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't, St.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
Derby Sweepstakes

To be decided by the result of the ENGLISH DERBY, run at Epsom, May 31st, 1893. (241 Horses Entered).

$20,000,

Divided as follows:
First Horse $10,0000.00
Second Horse 5,0.0.00
Third Horse 2,000.00
$2,500 among Starters and $2,500 among Non-Starters.
10 per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Tickets entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price $2.00, can be obtained at all leading hotels and saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372 Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., or W. G. Stevens, Box 283, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria, B.C.

The drawing will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on 29th May, 1893.

The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

GUARANTEED TO FILL. ap20-1m

GLADSTONE OUTWITTED.

The Priest Turned a Pointed Question Into a Joke.

What a diverting scene was that when a certain witty Irish priest was invited to a breakfast by Mr. Gladstone, then in power, to meet a strange gathering of "thinkers," advanced and others, to whom, in his quiet but none the less effective style, he addressed his quiet rallyings.

Of a sudden the great man, says the Gentleman's Magazine, with one of those peculiar turns to which he is partial, amid all the laughter, became grave and preternaturally solemn. Lowering his voice into conspiracy tones, as though big with some coming revelation, he said, mysteriously:

"What will you say to this, Father H——, when I tell you that on my last visit to Italy I saw on the door of the Church of St. Agnese, etc., a table of indulgences, and actually saw written up there a remission of 1000 years of punishment on payment of 1 franc?"

Everyone bent forward to listen. True, there was no apropos, but here the divine was likely to be cornered. With that intensity of tone which is characteristic of the eminent statesman he went on:

"Yes, Father H——, I saw it with my own eyes. A thousand years for a single franc! What do you say to that?"

"What do I say?" said the padre gayly. "Why, I say it was dirt cheap. What more would you want for your money?"

The roar of laughter at the unexpected sally may be imagined. But the comic contrast was the face of the great man, who still continued solemn. To him it was too serious a thing for jesting. He would have liked to renew the subject, but that was impossible.

Treasures of Ancient History.

The contents of that wonderful treasury of antique records discovered in 1887 by a peasant woman near the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe in Upper Egypt have now been laid before the public in Major Conder's work on the Tel Amarna Tablets, comprising a translation of the text, with introduction and notes. Inscribed on clay tablets, subsequently baked into brick, and written n Aramaic, the ancient language of Syria, in cuneiform characters, we have here nothing less that a series of dispatches sent to the Egyptian foreign office, about 1480 B. C., from the protected or tributary kings of Caanan, imploring assistance against various invasions. The most interesting are the letters from the King of Jerusalem, and other chiefs of southern Palestine, for in them we can trace the dismay and alarm created by the advance of Joshua and the Hebrews, called Abiri, the People of the Desert. A very striking passage occurs in one of the dispatches of the fugitive monarch, apparently after the Battle of Ajalon, in which, seeking, as it were, to apologize for his defeat, he speaks of the leaders of the enemy as "sorcerers," doubtless in allusion to the miracles of Joshua. The date of the exodus is also shifted back to that assumed by earlier Biblical exponents, while the contrary theory of Dr. Brugsch, too hastily accepted as conclusively established, is overthrown.—London Tablet.

Latest Novelty in Firearms.

The segmental wire gun is the latest novelty in the line of artillery science, the construction presenting the striking feature of the substitution for the usual solid tube in high power cannon of a number of longitudinal steel segments, around these being wound strips of metal layers of square steel wire subject to a constant tension of 130,000 pounds to the square inch, and which, so held together and covered with an external jacket of steel, form the tube of the gun. The claim made for this method is that the inner core of the gun allows of a higher physical condition and degree of special elasticity than is possible to produce in the larger masses of metal heretofore used. In the breech-block of this gun a continuous thread is used, and when the block is thrown open for charging, a latch locks it, so that it cannot be turned until it enters the breech. This ensures proper centering of the threads under all circumstances, and a consequent minimum of wear. At the breech of the gun the steel segments are covered by more than 30 layers of the square wire, the number increasing as the muzzle is reached. The ordinary charge will generate 50,000 pounds pressure, and 60,000 pounds per square inch can be reached with entire safety.—N. Y. Sun.

Feeding of Skim Milk to Cows.

I noticed a few weeks ago in these columns mention was made of feeding skim milk to milch cows, and wou'd like to hear from others who have tried it, says a contributor to Hoard's Dairyman. We have been practicing it here with very good results. The milk is taken directly from the separator and given to the cows while yet warm and sweet. In every case the flow of milk has been increased, some cows showing an increase of 15 pounds a day. The herd is made up mostly of pure-bred Holsteins and are naturally very large eaters, but I notice those that get skim milk do not eat as much hay as before. When a cow gets a good drink of warm milk just before she is called upon to contribute her share of the produce, she is perfectly contented to stand still and do so with good grace. Should anyone have trouble in getting the cows to drink, a little grain mixed with the milk will, in most cases, induce them to taste it, and when once they get to drinking they become very fond of their warm drink.

U. S. Consulships and Their Rewards.

Prizes of consular service and a consul's duties and qualifications are described in the April Forum by the Hon. Wm. Slade, formerly the United States consul at Nice and at Brussels. While ministers of the first, class are paid only $17,500, he says, the consul in London receives annually $5000 in salary and about $35,000 in fees. In Paris the fees are $25,000, at Liverpool $8000, and at Berlin about the same. Mr. Slade quotes ex-secretary Bayard as estimating that the suppression of the consular "privilege to trade" would result in an annual revenue increase of $150,000. Mr. Slade evidently does not consider that advantage from serving one's country is wholly on the side of the consular aspirant.

Hood's Cures

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

No. 189.

A BY-LAW

Relating to the Public Health.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

I. The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, consisting of the Mayor and the nine Aldermen, shall be the Board of Health for the City of Victoria.

2 The Board of Health shall have a general supervision over all matters, things and officers, within the jurisdiction of the Corporation in any way appertaining to the public health, and may by resolution make and formulate rules for the preservation of the public health.

3. The Municipal Council shall from time to time appoint a member of the medical profession to be Medical Health Officer, at such salary or remuneration as the Council may think fit to provide, whose duties may be defined by by-law or by resolution of the Council from time to time, or by instructions from the Mayor.

4. The Medical Health Officer shall—

(a.) Advise and assist the Mayor and the Aldermen and the officers of the Corporation on all matters relating to the public health, and report thereon from time to time.

(b.) Examine and report from time to time, on the sanitary condition of the city, and of property under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

(c.) Superintend the enforcement and observance of the statutes or by-laws or regulations respecting the public health within the municipality.

(d.) Act as Medical Inspector of Schools as well as advisory officer, in matters pertaining to school hygiene.

(e.) Perform such other duties for the preservation of the public health as may in his opinion be necessary, or as may be required by the Mayor, or by the Board of Health.

(f.) Make a general report to the Council, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year, upon the sanitary condition of the city.

5. The Council may from time to time appoint a sanitary inspector or inspectors at such salary or remuneration as the Council may decide.

6. The Sanitary Inspector shall—

(a.) Keep a book of record of all his proceedings, and report to the Mayor weekly or oftener if necessary.

(b.) Examine any alleged nuisance arising from defective drainage or decaying animal matter or other cause, and report thereon to the Mayor.

(c.) Assist the Medical Health Officer in any duties which require such assistance.

(d.) Perform the duties hereinafter indicated as belonging specially to him, and enforce the observance of the statutes or by-laws or regulations respecting the public health in the Municipality or within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and generally to obey and carry out the intentions and directions of the Mayor, the Board of Health, and the Medical Health Officer, in matters relating to the public health or the removal of nuisances.

7. In the event of a Medical Health Officer not being appointed, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, upon being informed that any family or person is in sickness and destitute to require some member of the medical profession to visit such person or family and to take such measures for their relief as to him may seem requisite, either by reporting them as fit subjects to be removed to a hospital or other place provided for that purpose, or by supplying them, or directing them to be supplied, with the requisite medicine for their relief, and a regular and correct account of each case, and of any such expenditure, shall be kept by him, and a return of the same shall be made to the Mayor by the Sanitary Inspector.

8. In case of the sickness or absence of the Medical Health Officer it shall be lawful for the mayor to appoint some member of the medical profession to perform all or any of his duties during such sickness or absence; and the Mayor may at all times call in and avail himself of medical or scientific advice or assistance in cases in which he may deem it indispensable to seek such advice and assistance for carrying into effect the sanitary conditions and intentions of this by-law, and an account or report of all expenditure incurred in obtaining such advice or assistance shall from time to time be made to the Council.

9. The Council may provide permanent or temporary hospitals, tents, or other place or places of reception for the sick and infected as they shall judge best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants of the city. On the occurrence of any case of small-pox, cholera, or other disease of an infectious, contagious, or malignant character the Medical Health Officer may at once remove the person attacked to the hospital, tent or other place provided, or shall cause such person to be otherwise efficiently isolated, and shall take proper measures for the disinfection, or, if necessary, the destruction of all clothing, which may have been exposed to contagion, and for the disinfection and purification of every conveyance, rail, or tramcar, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage, or other vehicle which may have been exposed to contagion.

10. The Medical Health Officer may further isolate or remove all persons who may have been exposed to the contagion, and no such person shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until the Medical Health Officer permits, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion.

11. Whenever a disease of a malignant character is discovered to exist in any premises, the Medical Health Officer may compel the occupants of such premises to remove therefrom, and may place them in sheds, tents, or other shelter in some other locality, until measures can be taken for the cleaning and disinfection of such premises.

12. In case any traveller coming from without the city, or any person residing in the city, is infected with or exposed to any of the diseases mentioned in this by-law, the Medical Health Officer may make effective provision in the manner which to him shall seem best for the public safety by removing such persons to a separate house, if he considers the premises to be in a too closely populated portion of the city, or by otherwise isolating him, if it can be done without danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him, at his own cost or charges, or the cost of his parents or other person or persons liable for his support.

13. Whenever an infected person shall be isolated in a house or any other place whatsoever, the Medical Health Officer may appoint and employ a proper person or persons to keep constant watch over the house or place where such infected person shall be kept, and not permit ingress or egress to or from such house or place, except to duly qualified medical man attendant upon such infected person, or other person by the permission of the Medical Health Officer, and any person accepting the duty of watchman, who shall depart from his duty as watchman, or shall neglect his duty, or who shall permit of ingress or egress to or from the infected premises, or any communication therewith contrary to this rule, or who shall disobey, or fail to observe any direction of the Medical Health Officer relative to the duties of such watchman, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon summary conviction, or in default of payment be liable to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor.

14. Any person who shall, contrary to the preceding section depart from or enter any such house or place as is mentioned in this by-law, wherein there shall be any person infected with smallpox, or who shall carry or remove, or permit to be carried or removed, any article or thing from such house or place, shall be subject, on summary conviction, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor.

15. If the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector believes that any person is infected, or has been exposed to infection or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, either of them may detain such person and his or her clothing and effects aforesaid, and such person and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected.

16. If the Medical Health Officer only suspects that any person or the effects of any person have been exposed to infection he may keep such person under observation.

17. Whenever a person suffering from small-pox, cholera, or any other disease of a malignant character dangerous to the public health, is an inmate of any hotel or boarding-house, the keeper or one of the keepers of such hotel or boarding-house shall immediately give notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, who shall thereupon take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

18. Every person in charge of public or private hospital, and every keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or hotel, shall immediately report in writing to the Medical Health Officer, of any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels and attacked with or suspected of having any contagious or infectious disease mentioned in this by-law.

19. No child, minor, or person from any house where any person or persons is or are sick or affected with any of the diseases named as provided for in this by-law, shall attend any public or private school in the city, until the recovery or death of said sick person or persons, and in either event the said child, minor or person, shall be provided with a written statement by the attending physician, if any, and if not, then by the Medical Health Officer, certifying to their being free from contagion or infection, which statement must be presented to the principal or teacher of said public or private school before said child, minor or person, will be allowed to attend.

20. It shall be the duty of any principal or teacher of any public or private school in this city to report at once to the Medical Health Officer, in writing, any violation of the above section.

21. If any teacher resides or lodges in any house where infectious or contagious disease exists, such teacher shall at once inform the Board of School Trustees under which he or she acts, and he or she shall not again enter his or her school, or other public place, until all danger of carrying infection or contagion is over, duly certified by a physician or the Medical Health Officer.

22. The Medical Health Officer is hereby empowered to visit any and all public and private schools in the city, and to make, or cause to be made, an examination of the children and minors in attendance therein as often as he may deem necessary to secure compliance with the provisions hereof.

23. Every school teacher shall attend to and observe such suggestions and instructions as may be given by the Medical Health Officer in regard to ventilation and cleanliness in the school under his or her charge.

24. Every medical practitioner attending or visiting any person who is suffering from smallpox, cholera, or any other disease of a malignant character dangerous to public health, shall immediately give notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, who shall thereupon take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

25. Every practising physician in the city shall report, in writing, to the Medical Health Officer, the death of any of his patients who shall have died of contagious or infectious diseases mentioned in this by-law immediately thereafter, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease.

26. Every physician in attendance upon any person or persons sick or affected with any disease named and provided for in this by-law, shall give all necessary instructions regarding the thorough ventilation and cleansing of the public house, hotel, or private residence, wherein such person shall be sick, and the keeper of such public house or hotel, or the owner or occupant of such private residence, shall follow the instructions of the physician in attendance, as aforesaid.

27. No person shall let or hire, or allow any other person to occupy any house, or part of a house in which there has been any person sick or affected with any disease named and provided for in this by-law, without first having had the said house or part of a house thoroughly disinfected, together with any article or articles therein contained, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, that the said house, or part of a house, can be safely occupied by others, or that such article or articles can be safely handled or used.

28. The Medical Health Officer shall have charge of the quarantine or infectious disease hospital, provided by the Corporation, and shall have power, when authorized by the mayor, to detail such number of officers and to employ such persons' assistance and nurses as he may deem necessary, and to see that the said hospitals are supplied with suitable furniture, nourishment, fuel and medicines, and that persons dying therein, or in other place under the charge of the city, are properly buried, and if necessary at the expense of the city.

29. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to destroy or disinfect, as in his judgment may be deemed proper, any furniture, wearing apparel, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be exposed to or infected with a contagious or infectious disease, and the owner of such property shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor.

30. The Medical Health Officer shall cause to be affixed and maintained, or shall require the occupants of any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building in which there shall be any person sick with small-pox, varioloid or other infectious, contagious or malignant disease, to put up and maintain in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, shop or building, a card or sign to be furnished by the Board of Health, on which shall be written or printed in large letters the word "small-pox," or name of such disease, and the Medical Health Officer may, if he considers the premises to be in a too closely populated portion of the city, or that the premises to be occupied by the patient are unsanitary and unsuitable for proper attendance or care, or for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and that the health or life of the patient will not be endangered by removal, order the removal of the patient to the quarantine or infectious diseases hospital, or such place as may be provided by the city for that purpose.

31. In the event of the patient being treated at the premises in which he or she was taken ill, and is not removed by the Medical Health Officer for the city to the quarantine or infectious disease hospital, or such place as may be provided by the city for that purpose; all expenses connected with the treatment of the patient and the isolation of the premises and of the occupants shall be borne and paid by the patient and the occupants, or his or their guardians, or the person or persons liable for his or their support.

32. When any vessel coming from an infected locality enters the port of Victoria the Medical Health Officer shall make or cause to be made a strict inspection of the passengers, officers and crew before any person, luggage, or freight or other thing is landed, or allowed to be landed from it, and where any infected or exposed person shall be found on board he shall be dealt with in such manner as the Medical Health Officer for the city shall direct, and no luggage, freight or other thing shall be landed from the vessel until they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

33. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may board all trains and vessels arriving within the limits of the city; may take, in respect of any persons' baggage, freight or effects arriving by any train or vessel, any sanitary precautions, which, in the opinion of said Medical Health Officer or Inspector, are necessary or expedient for guarding against the introduction of disease into the city.

34. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may attend at the railway station or steamboat wharf at any time prior to the arrival or departure of a boat or train.

35. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to stop, detain and examine every person or persons, freight, cargoes, boats, railway and tramway cars, coming from a place infected with a malignant, pestilential or infectious disease, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into the city.

36. Where there is reason to suspect that any person who has small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera or typhoid fever, leprosy, or any infectious, contagious, or malignant disease, is in or upon any railway or tramcar, steamboat, stage or any other conveyance, the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Officer of the municipality, or, if there is no such officer, any member of the Board of Health, may enter such conveyance and cause any such person to be removed therefrom, and may detain the conveyance until it is properly disinfected, or such officer or member may, if he thinks fit, remain on or in, or re-enter, and may remain on or in the said conveyance, with any assistance he may require for the purpose of disinfecting the same.

37. No person, persons or body corporate shall bring into this city from any vessel, building, place or railway car in which had lately been any sick person of any contagious or infectious disease mentioned in this by-law, or any article or person whatsoever, nor shall any such person come into said city without permission in writing of the Medical Health Officer. Nor shall any person, persons or body corporate bring into the city any vessel, or railway, or tramcar, or conveyance in which there has been lately any person infected with, who has died from any contagious disease mentioned in this by-law, without the written consent of the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector.

38. No owner, driver, or person in charge of any cab, omnibus, railway, street railway or tramway, carriage, or of any other public or private conveyance shall use, or permit the same to be used, for the conveyance of any person sick or affected with any of the diseases named or provided for in this by-law, nor for the conveyance of the body for burial, or otherwise, of any person who has died from any of said diseases without the permission of the Medical Health Officer, and every undertaker or other person who, with a hearse or other vehicle, removes or conveys therein, for burial or otherwise, the corpse of any person who has died of any of such contagious or infectious disease, is hereby required to have such cab, omnibus, street railway or tramway carriage, or any such public or private conveyance, or hearse or other vehicle, thoroughly disinfected.

39. No person shall give, lend, transmit, sell or expose any bedding, clothing or other article likely to convey any contagious or infectious disease, without having taken such precautions as may be directed by the Medical Health Officer for removing all danger of communicating such disease to others.

40. No person or persons who have been affected with any of the diseases named and provided for in this by-law, who have been quarantined or isolated in any place established under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893, or this by-law, shall be allowed to leave such quarantine or infectious diseases hospital without permission in writing of the Medical Health Officer.

41. No person having the small-pox, varioloid or other contagious disease shall go about the city, or in any yard, common or place so as to endanger the health of others.

42. Whenever it shall appear to the Mayor, the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health, or for the abatement of any nuisance or of anything dangerous to the public health, or whenever the Mayor shall receive a notice signed by two or more ratepayers of the city stating the condition of any building in the city to be so filthy as to be a nuisance, or dangerous or injurious to the public health, or that upon any premises in the city there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cesspool, ashpit or cellar kept or constructed so as to be a nuisance or dangerous to the public health, or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water or other matter or thing is kept or permitted to remain so as to be a nuisance or dangerous or injurious as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, or any officer of the corporation, and he is hereby authorized to enter such building or premises for the purpose of examining the same, and if necessary to order the removal of any such matter or thing as aforesaid; and every owner, lessee, or occupier of or person using said premises, or the agent or representative having charge or control of such building or premises, shall within twenty-four hours after receiving a notice to remove or abate any such matter or thing as aforesaid, remove or abate the same accordingly. In case he shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same accordingly, it shall be lawful for the Sanitary Inspector or any officer of the Corporation to cause such matter or thing to be removed or abated, and the costs and expenses thereof shall be forfeited and paid by the person in default and may be recovered from the person or persons so neglecting or refusing, and he shall be also subject to the penalties imposed by this by-law.

43. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to abate or cause to be abated summarily and by force if necessary any nuisance likely to be injurious to the public health, and may cause the persons or corporations responsible for the nuisance to be prosecuted, and they may also cause the nuisance to be abated or removed at the expense of the person or corporation so offending.

44. The Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Health Officer shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, in the city or in any vessel within the limits of the City of Victoria, that may in his or their opinion be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed or prevented, as the case may require, and shall further enquire respecting articles that are capable of containing or conveying infection or contagion brought or conveyed into the city by or through any vehicle, or vessel, or by any means whatever.

45. If the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector is satisfied upon due examination that any cellar, room, tenement or building within the municipality, occupied as a dwelling place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, the existence therein of a contagious or infectious disease, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, or that it has become a nuisance, or in any way dangerous to the health of its occupants or of the public, he may issue a notice to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the said premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or if he sees fit require the occupants to quit the premises within such time as he may deem reasonable. If the person so notified or any of them neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law. The Medical Health Officer may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants and close up the premises, and the same shall not be occupied until put into proper sanitary condition, or the Board of Health, if it sees fit, may cause such premises to be destroyed.

46. No owner, tenant or occupant of land, or any person or body corporate within the city limits, shall suffer the accumulation upon his or their premises, or deposit, or permit to be deposited, upon any lot belonging to or occupied by him, of anything which may endanger the public health, or deposit upon or into any street, square, lane, highway, wharf, dock, slip, pond bank, stream, sewer, or water or waters of Victoria Harbor or the Arm, any dead animal, fish, dirt, rubbish, excrement, dung, manure, offal or other refuse or vegetable or animal matter, or other filth or offensive thing.

47. If any person shall own, occupy or keep any lot of ground, building, stable or other premises in such a bad and filthy condition as to be offensive and a nuisance to the neighborhood, or to any person or family, such person shall be subject to the penalties provided for an infraction of this by-law.

48. The keeper of every livery or other stable shall keep his stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit more than two wagon loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time.

49. No person shall suffer the accumulation upon his premises or deposit or permit the deposit on any land belonging to him or under his control, of anything so as to endanger the public health, or shall deposit or suffer or permit to be deposited, throw into or leave in or upon any street, court, square, road, lane, alley, wharf, public enclosure, vacant lot, pond, or body of water, any dead animal, dirt, sawdust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, shreds, manure, fish-shells, waste water or filth of any kind, or any refuse animal or vegetable matter whatever.

50. All house or store offal, whether consisting of animal or vegetable substance, shall be placed in suitable vessels, and no ashes or other refuse shall be mingled therewith, and the same shall be kept in some convenient place to be taken away by the scavengers.

51. No distiller, tanner, brewer, soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, meat-packer, fish-canner, oil manufacturer, dyer, livery stable keeper, wash-house keeper, slaughter-house keeper or other person shall discharge out of, or permit to flow from or their still-house, tannery, brewery, oil manufactory, shop, slaughter-house, packing-house, stable, or any other place, any foul or nauseous liquors, slops or other substances whatever into any private ground, street, lane or public ground, or fresh water stream, pond or lake within said city.

52. No soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, candle or oil manufacturer, or fish-canner, shall keep or use any stale, putrid or stinking fat, grease, fish or meat, so as to be a nuisance to the public.

53. No owner or occupant of any premises for the purpose of killing therein, factory, slaughter-house, tannery, brewery, distillery, pork and beef packing house, fish cannery, fertilizer or oil manufactory, stable or barn, laundry or wash-house, shall suffer the same to become foul, nauseous or offensive.

54. No slaughter-house, lot, buildings or or premises for the purpose of killing therein, shall be erected, maintained, opened, used or kept within the limits of the City of Victoria.

55. All privies that are foul, emitting smells and odors, are hereby declared nuisances, and the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to abate the same, and order the same to be filled up or closed, and if the owner or occupier of the premises on which the same may be situate, fail to do so on receiving notice, he or they shall be subject to the penalties provided for in this by-law, and the Sanitary Inspector shall cause the said privies, vaults or pits to be filled up.

56. All vaults and privies shall be made tight, so that the contents thereof cannot escape therefrom, and as remote from any dwelling, well, or water tank as practicable.

57. No person shall permit or suffer the accumulation, so as to be a nuisance, of any offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water, or other offensive matter or thing upon his premises, or on any vacant lot belonging to him, or for the owner or lessee of which he is the agent.

58. No person shall place on any land, or in or upon any street, road, or highway, any night soil, manure or other refuse matter, or any other dirt or filth which is, or is likely to become, a nuisance.

59. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed through any street, road, or highway, any night-soil, swill, or other filth or offensive matter dangerous to health, between the hours of six in the morning and twelve in the evening, nor at any time except in a proper covered cart or vehicle, so as to prevent slopping or spilling.

60. Every tenant or occupier of a building shall dispose of all animal and vegetable refuse from such building or on the premises occupied therewith, either by burning the same or by placing it in a proper covered receptacle, the contents of which he shall cause to be removed at least once every week.

61. The owner, lessee, agent of the owner, or of the lessee or of the occupant of any ground, yard, vacant lot, or other property where stagnant water or other nuisance exists, abutting on any street through which a common drain shall have been constructed, shall cause the same to be effectually drained into such common drain.

62. The owner, lessee, agent, or occupier of any building or premises used as a dwelling house, hotel, restaurant, saloon, shop, store, office, factory, wash-house, or otherwise, shall furnish the same with a sufficient drain under ground to carry off all waste or foul water or liquid filth; and no such drain shall empty or discharge into or upon any street, road, or highway, or any open drain thereon, if, in the opinion of the Mayor or the Council, the same be detrimental to the public health.

63. When any dumb animal shall die within the limits of the city, the owner or person in possession of it shall cause the carcass to be removed and buried or cremated, so that the same shall not be a nuisance.

64. It shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, the members of the City Police force and such other persons as may for the time being be employed for health or sanitary purposes to keep a vigilant supervision over all streets, lanes, by-ways, lots, back yards, premises or waters as aforesaid within the municipal limits upon or in which any such accumulation as aforesaid may be found, and at once to notify the parties who own or occupy such lots or premises, or who either personally or through their employees have deposited any thing so as to endanger the public health, or who permit or suffer the accumulation thereof, to cleanse the same, and to remove what is found thereon, and such parties shall forthwith remove the same, and if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification, he or they may cause the parties so offending to be prosecuted, and may also cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person or persons so offending. They may also inspect at intervals all premises within the city which they have reason to believe are in an unsanitary condition.

65. Wherever any nuisance shall be found on any premises within the city, contrary to this by-law, the Sanitary Inspector is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the same to be summarily abated in such manner as he may direct, and in default of the person or persons, or body corporate refusing or neglecting to abate the same, as directed by the Sanitary Inspector, he may abate the same, and the person, persons, or body corporate so neglecting or refusing shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law, and pay the City the cost of abating the same.

66. The Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Health Officer may grant permits for, or restrain the removal of any nuisance or infected articles, when he considers it proper for the public safety to do so.

67. In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances, and how the same may be removed, abated or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offences which are known to the common law of the land and the Statutes of British Columbia as nuisances may, in case the same exist within the city, be treated as such, and proceeded against as is in this by-law provided, or in accordance with any other law which shall give the Police Magistrate or the Justice of the Peace trying the same jurisdiction.

68. Any notice required to be given by this by-law shall be served, if the premises are occupied, on the occupant or upon some servant or member of his family, or posted upon some conspicuous part of the premises; and if such premises be vacant, the notice shall be served upon the owner or lessee or the agent of the owner or lessee, or left at the last or usual place of abode of such owner, lessee or agent, or posted in some conspicuous place on such premises.

69. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use from and out of any well or wells of water within the limits of the City of Victoria which has or have been complained of as being prejudicial to the health of man or beast, any water for drinking or cooking purposes, or the watering of any domestic animal, or for any use whatever, until said water from any and every such well so complained of has been duly analyzed by a competent analyst (to be named by the Council of the city), and said analyst has certified that the water in the said well or wells is of a pure and wholesome nature and fit for the use above specified.

70. If upon due analysis, as above set forth, the water in any well or wells within the city should be declared unfit for the uses hereinbefore specified, such well or wells shall be immediately filled up by the owner, lessee or occupant in possession of the premises on which it or they are situated, and no other or more wells shall be opened on said premises.

71. Any person complaining of the quality of the water in any well or wells used for the purposes hereinbefore specified within this city, shall make his or her complaint to the Sanitary Inspector of the city in writing, giving full information as to the location of any well or wells so complained of, the number of lot and block, and legal subdivision on which same are situate, and an approximate estimate of the number of persons or animals using water from said well or wells.

72. Upon receipt of complaint in writing, as above set forth, the Sanitary Inspector shall, as soon as practicable, procure a sample of the water from such well or wells in the presence of at least one credible witness, which sample shall be immediately sealed up by said Inspector in an air-tight receptacle, and be left by him at the place of business of the analyst chosen and appointed by the Council for such duties, and the analyst shall immediately proceed to analyze such sample of water and report the result in writing as soon as practicable to the Board of Health of this city, who shall act in accordance with the report.

73. The owner or occupier of the premises shall fill up the said well or wells immediately on receiving notice so to do from the Sanitary Inspector, and in default of his doing so shall be subject to the penalties provided for a breach of this by-law.

74. No person shall let or occupy, or suffer to be occupied, as a dwelling or lodging, any room which—

(a.) Does not contain at all times at least 384 cubic feet of space for each person occupying the same.

(b.) Has not a window made to open in a manner approved by the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, or

(c.) Has not appurtenant to it the use of a water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, constructed in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the City;

(d.) Every room in which a person passes the night or is found between midnight and five o'clock in the forenoon, shall be deemed to be occupied as a dwelling or lodging within the meaning of this section.

75. Any officer of the Corporation may seize, and under the direction of the Medical Health Officer, the Mayor or the Sanitary Inspector, destroy any tainted or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish or other article of food exposed or offered for sale.

76. No person or persons shall sell or offer for sale any bread, milk or other substance adulterated with any substance injurious to health, and any article so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Victoria, before whom such case shall be tried.

77. No butcher, grocer, trader or other person, persons or body corporate shall sell, expose or offer for sale on any public market or at any place within the limits of the City of Victoria, as food any tainted, diseased, damaged or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, milk, fruit or other articles of food or provisions, or the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter, and the Sanitary Inspector may seize and destroy any such tainted, diseased, damaged or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit or other articles of food or provisions.

78. Every butcher, grocer and milk dealer, and their agent, shall allow the Sanitary Inspector to freely and fully inspect their cattle and milk, meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such Inspector, relative to the condition thereof and of the places where such articles may be.

79. Any person who shall keep swine, dogs, horses, cattle, goats, poultry, or other such animals on their premises shall maintain the houses, buildings or pens in which the same shall be kept in such a clean and wholesome condition to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector, under the penalty provided for an infraction of this by-law for each offense.

80. No animal affected with any infectious or contagious disease shall be brought into the city.

81. Every person who violates by act, either by omission or commission, or who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law, or any order or direction given, or any rule or regulation made for which any penalty is not specially mentioned therein, shall upon conviction thereof, in a summary manner, before the Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the City, shall be liable for every such offense, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs; and if such penalty and costs be not paid, either immediately or within such period as such Police Magistrate or Justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless such penalty and costs be sooner paid.

82. The Consolidated Health By-Law, 1886, is hereby repealed.

83. This by-law may be cited as The Health By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of April, 1893

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council, the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law quashed must make his application within month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

ATTEND THE

NATIONAL Business College

47 GOVERNMENT STREET

OPS. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For a thorough course in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, etc. Circulars free.

DAY and NIGHT SCHOOLS.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, $10 and upwards. EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and upwards.
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA.
B. WILLIAMS & Co. Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

THE CAMPANIA'S SPEED.

Clyde Shipbuilders Again Assert Their Supremacy.

SHE MAKES 27 MILES AN HOUR

Beats The Ocean Record for Speed—The Ship a Floating Palace Ocean Racers' Great Struggles in By-Gone Days—Some of Old-Time Record Breakers.

The Campania looks more like a mammoth yacht than a merchant steamship. Her lines are so faultlessly fine that her giant proportions are not fully appreciated at first glance. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 625 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 41 feet. She measures nearly 13,000 tons. She has two smokestacks, each 26 feet in diameter, raking on the same angle as her two pole masts. The raking masts add to her yacht-like aspect. To give an idea of the size of her smokestacks, it is stated that 20 or 30 people had a lunch in one of the sections while it was lying in the Fairfield yard. The stacks do not look large to the observer unless he measures them by standing beside one. The engines of the Campania have been pronounced by engineering experts to be the most powerful and perfect pieces of machinery of their kind ever constructed. They develop at least 25,000 horse power, which is generated by steam from 13 boilers heated by 100 furnaces. The Campania has accommodation for 450 first cabin pasengers, 250 second cabin and 600 steerage. The saloon of the ship is unique. All her 450 cabin passengers may sit at one table. The saloon is ten feet in height, or two feet higher than that of the Etruria, and is 50 per cent larger than the Etruria's saloon. It is furnished in mahogany, with the ceiling panelled in white and gold and studded with electric globes. A stained glass dome rises from the centre of the saloon to a height of 25 feet from the floor. The drawing-room is on the promenade deck and is finished in satin wood. Further forward, on the same deck, is the library and reading-room, with walls and ceilings of amboyna, a handsome curled and mottled wood, and mahogany. The fittings, like the interior decorations of the ship, are different from any other steamship afloat. Her sister ship in all respects, the Lucania, was launched recently and will be ready for service in May. It is said that after she gets in perfect running order the Campania will make the 2,800 knots between Sandy Hook and Queenstown in about five days.

The Campania's electric lighting instalation is the largest ever fitted on board ship. The total number of lamps on board is 1,350, of 16-candle power each. In addition the vessel has a wonderful search light for facilitating the navigation of the ship into port, the picking up of moorings, and scouting in time of war. There are four sets of generating plants on board. Altogether it is computed that when the Campania has her full complement of passengers of all classes, these, together with the ship's staff—officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, stewards, etc.—there will be a total of 2,000 souls on board.

In the new Cunarder nothing has been sacrificed that would tend towards safety. She has four tiers of decks, which may be said to form an intergral part of the hull structure—the upper, main, lower and orlop decks—and above the upper come the hurricane, on the same level with the forecastle forward and the poop aft, the shade or shelter deck, and high above all the "look-out," or navigating bridge, in front of the forward funnel. The latter is 23 feet above the shade deck, and no less than 55 feet above the sea level. The lower deck is occupied, forward and aft, by steerage berths in large, open well-lighted spaces, being of the afriest description possible, formed of iron and fitted in ranges of two in height. The central rallying points for visitors are formed by the grand staircase, music saloon and dining saloon. The main saloon, which is entered by swinging doors from each side of the staircase hall, measure about 100 feet long and is about 64 feet broad. Contributing to the imposing loftiness of this grand saloon is an immense weil for light and air extending up through two decks and adorned by a dome of varied colored glass, about three feet above the shelter deck, protected there by an outer skylight of teak, etc. The interior of this well is chastely panelled and decorated in cream-colored woods and gold, borrowed light being diffused into the music room—which surrounds the well on the upper deck—through thick glass panels with bevelled edges. The lining of the grand saloon itself is in rosewood, oak and other hard woods, each side port being architecturally situated as a casement. Four rows of mahogany tables extend from end to end of the saloon in the centre and short cross tables are arranged at the sides and formed for family parties. Revolving chairs are fitted all around the tables.

Thomas Schavering, of New York, who was an engineer on several of the the transatlantic liners before the American war of 1862, and who recalls the ships of that period with great distinctness, is an authority on ocean races. "It was in 1860 or 1861," said he, "that the ocean races began. Before those days the Cunard line had everything its own way; but just then a stiff competitor appeared in the Inman line. The Cunard Company then boasted a remarkable vessel—the Scotia—a paddle-wheeler built and engineered by Napier, and possessed of great speed. Her tonnage was something near 4000 and her length 380 feet. She had a set of side-lever engines, with cylinders 100 inches in diameter and a 12 foot stroke. They were capable of developing 4750 horse power. The paddle wheels were 40 feet in diameter, and many's the time I've seen her make 13 knots an hour on 160 tons of coal. The greatest day of the Scotia's life was when she crossed from New York to Liverpool in 8 days and 22 hours, breaking the record. It was thought then that she was the ideal of marine architecture. In the very next year, however, the Cunard line came out with two screw steamers, the China and then the Cuba. They were novelties in their way, and their engines, which were of the oscillating, geared, surface-condensing type, quite surprised the old hands in the business. Meanwhile the Inmans were not idle, and soon after the appearance of the Cuba they launched the City of Bristol, the City of Limerick and the City of Cork, vessels of about 2700 tons, equipped far more handsomely than any of their rivals. The evolutionary process was going on very rapidly then, and each addition to the new fleet was eagerly examined and widely commented upon. The Inmans increased their prestige in 1865 by three new additions, the City of Paris, the City of Brussels and the City of New York. The first named was of about 7000 tons, being two-thirds the size of the present ship of that name. With these handsome vessels striving to carry the Inman colors to the front, and with the Scotia and China maintaining with equal vigor the prestige of the Cunards, there were many exciting contests. The newspapers of the day were full of ocean racing. I have in my scrap-book a description of a celebrated race in 1866, between the City of New York and the China from Queenstown to New York, in which the latter vessel won in 8 days and 16 hours. In the same year the Scotia lowered the record to 8 days 15 hours and 45 minutes, and then the China, from Boston to Queenstown, made the passage in 8 days, 14 hours and 50 minutes. The greatest race of that year took place between the Scotia and the City of Paris, from New York to Queenstown. It was a case of paddle wheels against screws, the old pitted against the new. Popular interest in ocean racing reached a climax at that time. The Scotia with her 40-foot paddle-wheels, won the race in 8 days, 7 hours and 10 minutes, while her rival's time was 8 days, 16 hours and 40 minutes. Subsequently the Scotia went into the cable-laying business, and I have never heard of her since. All the records were beaten in 1867 by the Russia, a new and wonderful vessel, over 350 feet long, built by the Cunards. She could steam at 13 knots on 90 tons of coal, and in this respect she was then thought to be the most economical vessel afloat. But the Inmans would not yield the palm to her, and soon their City of Paris came out, with improved engines and finer lines, making the passage from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook in 8 days and 4 hours. This was the best record up to 1870, when a great many new vessels and several new companies appeared in the field. One of these ships was the City of Berlin, of the Inman line. She was 520 feet long, and her engines, which were of the compound direct-acting type, had the enormously long stroke of 78 inches. The White Star line then began to put some splendid ships into the water, and the record gradually went down, as everybody knows. It has been a pretty struggle for supremacy ever since the old days, but there's no more fun in it now than then, and the public does not watch the performance of their favorites with any greater enthusiasm. I'll wager that the old eight-day-and-four-hour record of the City of Paris excited as much interest then as does the work of her namesake of to-day."

THEY BUT JESTED.

A Deplorable Incident That Shocked Respectable Citizens.

Notwithstanding the assiduity (to make no reference to the over-time) shown by the fool-killer, all the practical jokers are not doing duty "down below." Some of the tribe flourish rankly in the city, and occasionally raise a laugh upon the misfortunes of their victims. This fact was shown by an incident which occurred in one of the city churches the Sunday before last. Several young men attended the morning service, but, becoming tired of the eloquent periods of the preacher, came out about "half time," to use a theatrical expression. While they were standing on the sidewalk near the church, discussing in their giddy way the merits or otherwise of the sermon, one of them seemed to be struck with an idea—something of extreme rarity with young men of his class—and merely saying to his companions, "Watch me git a move on this officer," he dashed across the street towards a placid policeman peacefully patrolling his prescribed post.

"You're wanted inside the church, there; hurry up, officer," gasped the young man, pointing excitedly towards the building.

"What's up?" asked the policeman, and without waiting for an answer darted off towards the church. The pacific "peeler" was perceptibly perturbed as he plunged precipitately into the vestibule and said in husky tones to a solemn and solitary usher, "Where is he?" The usher merely pointed towards the door leading into one of the aisles and once more turned his sad and pensive and temporarily interrupted gaze out into the cold world. The constable poked his head inside the baize-covered door and gazed earnestly. Far down the aisle a lynx-eyed usher, who had been slumbering tranquilly, opened his eyes as if by instinct, spied the puzzled countenance of the constable, and thinking he desired a seat, beckoned him to come forward, albeit surprised at such evidence of Godliness in a quarter so unexpected.

"Ah!" muttered the gallant guardian of her majesty's law and peace, to himself, hitching up his tunic and feeling for his handcuffs, "my game's up in front, eh? O. K. I'll run him out in a brace of winks. Here goes. Drunk, I suppose, the dirty heathen, in a church, too; awful."

The policeman marched down the aisle and was met by the usher, who conducted him to a seat near the front, in which sat an aged man listening attentively to the words of wisdom pouring from the preacher's lips. The policeman looked meaningly at the usher, nodded significantly towards the old man and whispered, "That him?"

The usher, probably not hearing the query and interpreting the look and nod as thanks for courtesy rendered, looked meaning and nodded significantly, too, and went back to his seat.

"All right," muttered the policeman, taking a step into the pew and reaching with is muscular hand for the aged worshipper's collar. That gentleman, with a look of deep alarm, started back, eluded the constable's well-meant grasp, and began edging up to the other end of the pew.

"Come, now," hissed the policeman, "none of your blooming games with me; it'll be better for you to come quiet, old fellow, than to make any fuss. Fightin' agin the law'll only do ye up in court. Come out of this, I say."

The closing sentence of the harangue was emphasized by the sudden insertion of the big bony fingers of the constable between the collar and neck of the supposed offender, and was followed by a jerk which landed the poor old man in the middle of the aisle.

"Come with me quietly, old man, and I won't put the darbies on ye."

"Bless my soul," whispered the victim to his captor, "what in Heaven's name's the matter with you? What have I done to merit treatment like this? There's some awful mistake here."

"Oh, you'll find out all about it at the station," returned the policeman in the exasperating tone of supercilious irony that characterizes the average "bobby" when this time-honored question is asked. He began dragging the old gentleman up the aisle when several of the latter's friends interposed and blocked progress. One gentleman demanded what the charge was and who preferred it.

"Mr. Usher," said the constable, appealing to that thoroughly bewildered functionary, "ain't this the man?"

"Man, man; what on earth do you mean, sir?" gasped the usher.

"Why, didn't you tell me just now this was the chap I was after?"

A violent snort of indignant denial was the usher's answer. Then several other gentlemen chimed in, the old man began to struggle hard for the liberty he fancied he saw vanishing, and for a moment it looked as though there would be a blood-offering on the spot.

"Where's your warrant and what's your charge?" demanded a level-headed individual.

"Why, sir, the young man's outside what laid the information."

"Well, then, we'll get him and clear up this frightful mess."

"All right, come on," replied the policeman, and the crowd adjourned to the vestibule. Of course there was no young man.

"Somebody's been fooling you," cried one of the churchmen angrily.

"By Jimminy, gentlemen, I believe that's gospel truth you're talking; but if I can lay hands on that young man—ah!" The constable's face lighted up with strong emotions of anticipated gore and he hurriedly took his departure.

BUILT ON FAITH.

How An Old Timer Constructed Six Hundred Miles of Railroad.

From South Texas came a man who built six hundred miles of railroad with a five-dollar bill and faith, and the bill was a borrowed one. He moved up from Corpus Christi to San Antonio with all his possessions heaped on a two-wheeled cart. He got a charter to build a railroad from San Antonio to Aransas Pass. He graded a mile of it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, throwing a good deal more than one shovel full of dirt with his own hands. The receiver of another road loaned this indefatigable builder enough old rails for a mile of track. In a distant part of the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years before and sent to the shops to be wrecked for scrap iron. Two old cars were picked up somewhere else at a bargain. And that old engine, drawing those old cars, steamed into San Antonio. On engine and cars in bold lettering was painted in lampblack, "S.A. and A.P."

With one mile of old rail track and with the equipment of the old engine and the two old cars Uriah Lott started the Aransas Pass system. There has been some tall financiering in the history of railroad building in this country, but there isn't anything which for dazzling pluck quite approaches the story of the building of this 600 miles of road in South Texas. To the one mile of track there were added three miles by a dicker for some second-hand rails which a street car company had bought from a narow-guage company. On this basis a credit trade was made with a Pennsylvania rolling-mill for ten miles of rails. When they arrived there wasn't money enough in the treasury to pay the freight. But it was got somehow.

Ten miles of track gave the foundation for bonds which built 40 miles more, and so the system grew into its present proportions. This man who built the Aransas Pass system rode from San Antonio to Chicago at one critical period in his enterprise without a cent in hs pocket. He had transportation, but he hadn't anything to buy food, and he went through hungry.

When you feel all tired out and broken up generally you need a good tonic. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. Try it.

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

Millinery opening show day Tuesday. Latest novelties. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. *

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's. *

Heredity.

The father (sorrowfully)—Your absorption in social gaiety grieves me. At your age such a life had no fascinations for me.

The son (condescendingly)—At my age you probably lacked the fascinations which I inherit from my mother's side of the family.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by the mortgagees to offer the undermentioned

Valuable Property

For sale by Public Auction at DUNCAN'S STATION, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, at the hour of three o clock p.m., on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1893

1st—Quamichan District.

The whole or part of Sections 15 and 16, Range VIII, formerly owned by Col. Matthews, and now in the occupation of Dr. A. M. Watson. This property is beautifully situated on the Cowichan River, within half a mile of Duncan's Station, and will be offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, as per map, to be procured at time of sale. Beautiful residential property. Soil rich black loam, very suitable for gardening and fruit raising.

2nd-Shawnigan District.

Sections 2, Ranges 8 and 9, containing together 160 acres, more or less. This property is partly improved, and fronts on Mill Creek Bay, Saanich Inlet.

3rd—Nanoose District.

Lot 18, containing 160 acres; two acres fenced, cultivated and free from stumps; good supply of water; log house 22x20 feet, barn 12x12, pig pen 10x8.

For further particulars apply to
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
Bastion Street, Victoria,
or to
W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer. ap17-d&w

JUNCTION TOWN SITE

I am instructed to sell

BY PRIVATE SALE

Junction Town Site, situated nearly in the middle of Comox, on the main road, where the churches and school's are situated. The smallest lots are 60x120, with 20 feet alleys in the rear of each lot. This property adjoins the projected line of the Comox Railway.

The lots will be sold to suit all parties, one or more at $10 per lot, and corner lots $15 each. Terms cash. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

Apply to
W. R. CLARKE,
or ALLAN DUMBLETON, Esq., Barrister-at Law, Langley Street. ap17

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.).

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD COAL" is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MIL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

LEGAL NOTICES.

William Eckert, Deceased:

NOTICE.—All persons having claims or demands against the estate of William Eckert, late of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, grocer, deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands on or before the 30th day of April next, to Simon Leiser, of the city of Victoria, merchant, attorney-in-fact for me the administratrix, by virtue of letters of administration granted to me by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 8th day of February, 1893.

And notice is hereby also given that after such 30th day of April next I shall proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1893.
ELIZA A. ECKERT,
Administratrix of the said deceased.
March 27-1m.

WE BEG TO INFORM

Victorians

That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store

37 Fort Street,

5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the

Only Opticians

Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.

Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.

Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.

Note the Change of Address:

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
(Successors to Hyams)
37 FORT STREET.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets
VICTORIA, B. C.

14th Annual Derby Sweep
3000 TICKETS, $5 EACH.
$9000 Divided Equally Among Starters
$6000 Divided Equally Among Non-Starters.
DRAWING, MAY 29. RACE, MAY 31.
R. H. BRAND,
Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

NOTE—No Special Prize to 1st, 2nd or 3rd. 241 Horses entered.—If 15 start, each starter will draw $360. Leaving 226 Non-Starters to divide $6,000, about $27 each. Guaranteed to fill. ap10-5w

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Medical Examinations.

The Examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, in the City of Victoria. Particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
ap19-2w Registrar and Secretary.

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, City Hall April 20th, 1893.

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY
ALLAN FORMAN,
117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

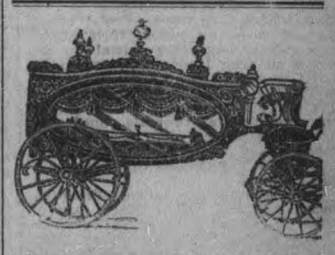
Best aid to the Amateur, the Artist, and to those fond of a beautiful Home. 36 Colored Pictures given with a year's subscription for only $4.00. Complete instructions and designs given for Embroidery, Wood Carving, China Painting, Modeling, Oil, Water and Mineral Color Painting, and every branch of Home Decoration. No home is complete without this beautifully illustrated guide.

Everyone who sends $4 direct to our office for one year's subscription will get Free, as a Premium, a copy of our exquisite water color fac-simile—"The Trysting Place," size 27x22 inches—which has never been sold for less than $10, and which makes a most beautiful gift for any occasion.

Sample copy of the Magazine, with 3 Colored Pictures, sent for 20c. Catalogue Free.

THE ART INTERCHANGE CO., 9 Desbrosses St., N. Y.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
931 Douglas Street.



CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street, Victoria.

Kaslo

I will leave for Kaslo on or about April 18, for the purpose of opening an office in the Real Estate and Insurance business.

I would be glad to have any one wishing to sell their property to list the same with me.

Acreage platted into Lots and thus sold for owner.

Information cheerfully given to intended buyers.

D. G. WILLIAMS,
104 Yates Street.
Victoria, April 10th, 1893. 1m

WING ON,
Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—All kinds of Chinese help furnished.
20 Cormorant St., VICTORIA, B.C.
ap6 2m

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on and after this date without my written order.

F. WARREN.
Victoria April 3rd, 1893. ap2 1m

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION

Extracts From the British Reply to the American Contentions.

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Right of the B. C. Sealers Clearly Defined—Russia's Claims Before the Cession of Alaska Were Repudiated by Both England and United States.

The Foreign Office has issued a series of blue books relating to the Behring Sea arbitration. They include the report of the Behring Sea commission, which led to the submission of the points in dispute between the British and United States governments to a tribunal of arbitration, which has just commenced its deliberations in Paris. The following are the propositions of law and fact, which, it is maintained on behalf of Great Britain, have been established in the case submitted to the tribunal:

"1. The sea now known as Behring Sea is an open sea, free to the vessels of all nations, and the right of all nations to navigate and fish in the waters of Behring Sea, other than the territorial waters thereof, is a natural right.

"2. No assertion of jurisdiction by Russia, the United States, or any other nation could limit or restrict the right of all nations to the free use of the open sea for navigation or fishing.

"3. At no time prior to the treaty of the 30th March, 1867, did Russia possess any exclusive jurisdiction in the non-territorial waters of the sea now known as Behring Sea.

"4. At no time prior to the said cession did Russia assert or exercise any exclusive rights in the seal fisheries in the non-territorial waters of the sea now known as Behring Sea.

"5. The attempt by Russia in the year 1821 to restrict the freedom of navigation and fishing by the subjects of other nations than Russia in the non-territorial waters of Behring Sea was immediately and effectually resisted by Great Britain and the United States of America.

"6. The claims of Russia to limit and interfere with the rights of navigation and fishing by other nations in the waters of Behring Sea, other than the territorial waters thereof, were never recognized or conceded by Great Britain.

"7. The protests raised and the objections taken by Great Britain to the claims of Russia to limit such free right of navigation and fishing were acquiesced in by Russia; and no attempt was ever made by Russia to again assert or enforce any such supposed right to exclude or limit the rights of other nations to navigate or fish in the waters of the sea now known as Behring Sea other than the territorial waters thereof.

"8. The assertion of rights by Russia in the year 1821, and her ineffectual attempts to limit the rights of navigation and fishing, was inoperative and had no effect upon the rights of other nations.

"9. The body of water now known as the Behring Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia.

"10. From the year 1824 down to 1886 the vessels of Great Britain have continuously, and without interruption or interference, exercised the rights of navigation and fishing in the waters of Behring Sea other than the territorial waters thereof.

"11. The right of all nations to navigate and fish in the waters of Behring Sea, other than the territorial waters thereof, has been repeatedly recognized and admitted both by Russia and by the United States of America.

"12. Whatever territorial rights passed to the United States under and by virtue of the treaty of the 30th March, 1867, Russia had not the right to transmit, and the United States did not acquire, any jurisdiction over or rights in the seal fisheries in any part of the sea now known as Behring Sea, other than in the territorial waters thereof.

"13. The Treaty of Cession of the 30th March, 1867, did not convey any thing more than ordinary territorial dominion.

"14. From the acquisition of Alaska by the United States in 1867 down to the year 1886, no attempt was made by the United States to assert or exercise any right to limit or interference with the right of Great Britain, or of any other nation, to navigate or fish in the waters of Behring Sea other than the territorial waters thereof.

"15. The sole right of the United States in respect of the protection of seals is that incidental to territorial possessions, including the right to prevent the subjects of other nations from entering upon land belonging to the United States, or the territorial waters thereof, so as to prevent their capturing seals or any other animals or fish either on such lands or in such territorial waters.

"16. The United States have not, nor has any subject of the United States, any property in fur-seals until they have been reduced into possession by capture, and the property so acquired endures so long only as they are retained in control.

"17. Fur-seals are animals ferae naturae, and the United States has no right of protection or property in fur-seals when outside the ordinary three-mile limit, whether such seals frequent the islands of the United States in Behring Sea or not.

"18. The right of the subjects of all nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of the sea now known as Behring Sea remain and exist free and unfettered, and cannot be limited or interfered with except with the concurrence of any nations affected.

"19. No regulations affecting British subjects can be established for the protection and preservation of the fur-seal in the non-territorial waters of Behring Sea without the concurrence of Great Britain."

It is, moreover, submitted on behalf of Great Britain that the questions raised in this arbitration are of far greater importance than the mere preservation of a particular industry; they involve the right of every nation of the world to navigate on and fish in the high seas, and to exercise without interference the common rights of the human race; they involve the question of the right of one nation by proclamation to limit and interfere with rights which are the common heritage of all mankind.

The counter-case, presented by the British government to the tribunal, occupies over three hundred pages. In a preliminary statement it is observed:

"The fifth question of Article VI., viz.:—'Has the United States any right and if so, what right, of protection or property in the fur-seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?' has been so treated in the United States' case, but in preparing this counter-case a somewhat different course to that pursued in relation to the first four questions has been rendered necessary. In the United States' case, it is asserted that, quite independently of the jurisdiction over Behring Sea, which was established or exercised by Russia prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska, the government of the United States has a 'right of protection and property in the fur-seals frequenting the Pribyloff Islands when found outside the ordinary three-mile limit;' and it bases this right 'upon the established principles of the common and civil law, upon the practice of nations, upon the laws of natural history, and upon the common interests of mankind.' No arguments are adduced in the United States' case based upon the first of these suggested grounds—viz., the principles of the common and civil law. But in this counter-case, it is proposed, in the first instance, to deal with the unprecedented nature of the claim, having regard to those principles, and also to reply to the arguments which are adduced, founded upon an alleged practice of nations. The laws of natural history and the common interests of mankind have, it is submitted, no bearing upon, or relevance in connection with the question as to the right of protection of property claimed by the United States, to the exclusion of other nations. But as the government of her Britannic Majesty contend that the facts alleged as to the natural history of seals, and as bearing upon the common interests of mankind, are wholly, or, to a great extent, inaccurate, these subjects are dealt with in the various sections of Chapter VII.

"It has not been found necessary to make any additional observations in reference to Chapters VI. and VII. of the British case, viz.:—The action of the United States and Russia from 1867 to 1886, and the various contentions of the United States since the year 1886. The subject of the regulations (if any) which are necessary, and the waters over which the regulations should extend, referred to in Article VII. of the treaty, is considered in Part II. For reasons more explicitly stated in correspondence, the consideration of this point has been treated in this counter-case, but only in deference to the wish expressed by the United States that arguments upon all the questions with which the arbitrators may have to deal should be placed before the tribunal by means of the case and counter-case. The government of Her Britannic Majesty have adduced these arguments under protest, and without prejudice to their contention that the arbitrators cannot enter upon or consider the question of proposed international regulations until they have adjudicated upon the five questions enumerated in article VI., upon which they are by the terms of the treaty required to give a distinct decision and upon the determination of which alone depends the question whether they shall enter upon the subject of regulations. Her Majesty's government reserve also their right to adduce further evidence on this subject, should the nature of the arguments contained in the counter-case on behalf of the United States render such a course necessary or expedient."

A remarkable allegation is made in an introduction, to the British counter-case:

"Before proceeding to discuss in detail the disputed points raised by the United States' case, it is deemed necessary to refer to the translations of the various Russian documents used and cited in the case presented on the part of the United States. These consist for the most part of documents belonging to the official records or archives of the Russian-American Company, which were handed over to the United States by Russia under the treaty of 1867, by virtue of the second article of that treaty. The original documents are deposited in the archives of the department of state at Washington, and have not heretofore been made public. Fac-similes of the originals are given at the end of volume 1 of the appendix to the United States' case. Upon the first perusal of the extracts included in the United States case, certain passages were observed which at once gave rise to the impression that the papers must have been faultily translated. The fac-similes supplied in the appendix were consequently examined by a competent Russian scholar in the confidential employment of Her Majesty's government and a large number of errors and interpolations were discovered of a most important kind. Some few of these were apparently purposeless, but the great majority were of such a nature that they could only be accounted for on the supposition that some person had deliberately falsified the translations in a sense favorable to the contentions of the United States. The matter seemed of so much importance that steps were taken to obtain an independent translation by another hand, which was completed in October, and entirely confirmed the previous impression.

"The United States government independently came to the knowledge of the fact at the beginning of November, and their agent has given the explanation of it in a communication addressed to the arbitrators and to the British agent on the 19th of that month. The United States agent at the same time gave notice of the withdrawal of a certain number of the documents, and furnished revised translations of the others. Her Majesty's government have pleasure in acknowledging that these revised translations, with the exception of one or two small errors of no moment, are perfectly accurate. But there are statements and arguments in the case founded on the original translations, or depending mainly on them for support, which still remain to be answered, and it will therefore be necessary in the proper place to draw attention to the translations and original documents. It is not possible, by a mere comparison of the correct and the erroneous translations to form a correct opinion of the effect of the insertion of the fictitious and interpolated passages upon the argument contained in the case for the United States. Attention will, therefore, be called, in connection with each branch of the subject, to the manner in which it depends upon such interpolations and errors. When the spurious passages are expunged and the erroneous translations corrected, it will be found that no evidence remains to support the contentions of the United States (a) that the Russian government and the Russian-American Company claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction as to trading and hunting in the Behring Sea, and (b) that the ukase of 1821 was merely declaratory of pre-existing claims which had been enforced therein for many years. The alleged pre-existing claims and their enforcement for many years, so far as they implied any extraordinary maritime jurisdiction, are merely the creations of the translator."

With regard to the points raised in the British case referring to questions arising out of claims for damages, it is stated:

"It will be contended on behalf of Great Britain that the seizure of the ships was unlawful, and the arbitrators will be asked to find that in each case the seizure took place in non-territorial waters, that such seizures were made with the authority and on behalf of the government of the United States, and that the amounts of damages which Great Britain is entitled to claim on behalf of the owners, masters and crews are the respective amounts stated in the schedule of particulars appended to this case."

In the counter-case it is asserted that—in addition to the foregoing claims—

"Great Britain will claim the sum of $62,847.12, the amount of expenses incurred by the government of Canada in connection with the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States, with the view of establishing the illegality of the seizure of the Sayward; and the arbitrators will be asked to find that such expenses were incurred and should be included in the amount of damages which Great Britain is entitled to claim. The arbitrators will be further asked to find what catch or catches might have been taken by pelagic sealers in Behring Sea without undue diminution of the seal herds during the pendency of the arbitration. In connection with the latter claim, it will be shown that the government of Great Britain have paid to certain Canadian owners of sealing schooners the sum of $100,234 as compensation for disbursements made by them in contemplation of a voyage into Behring Sea, which had to be abandoned by reason of the enforcement of the modus vivendi of 1891."

It is submitted that the facts detailed in the counter-case establish that—

"If any regulations affecting pelagic sealing are to be made with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals in or habitually frequenting Sea, it will be necessary for their effective working that, concurrently with such regulations, there should be enforced proper limitations and restrictions upon the taking of seals upon the Pribyloff islands themselves. That any regulations must be assented to by all nations whose subjects frequent, or are likely in the future to frequent, the waters of Behring Sea for pelagic sealing, and must be framed so as not unduly to restrict or interfere with the justifiable exercise by all nations of the industry of sealing at sea, which is in itself a perfectly legitimate method of obtaining the benefit of a natural product."

MIRACLE OF THE NILE.

A Desert Transformed Into a Fruitful Paradise.

By no one, perhaps, have the impressions produced by the various phases of the river been so poetically described as by Osburn, who thus describes the Nile:—

"The Nile has shrunk within its banks until its stream is contracted to half its ordinary dimensions and its turbid, slimy, stagnant waters scarcely seem to flow in any direction. Broad flats or steep banks of black, sun-baked Nile mud form both the shores of the river. All beyond them is sand and sterility, for the hamseen or sandwind for fifty days' duration has scarcely yet ceased to blow. The trunks and branches of trees may be seen here and there through the dusty, hazy, burning atmosphere, but so entirely are their leaves coated with dust, that at a distance they are not distinguishable from the desert sand that surrounds them. It is only by the most painful and laborious operation of watering that any tint approximating to greenness can be preserved at this season even in the pleasure gardens of the Pasha. The first symptom of the termination of this most terrible season is the rising of the north wind (the Etesian wind of the Greeks), blowing briskly, often fiercely during the whole of the day. The foliage of the groves that cover Lower Egypt is soon disencumbered of the dust, and resumes its verdure. The fierce fervors of the sun, then at its highest ascension, are also most seasonably mitigated by the same powerful agency, which prevails for this and the three following months throughout the entire land of Egypt."

Then at last comes the inundation:—

"Perhaps there is not in nature a more exhilarating sight, or one more strongly exciting to confidence in God, than the rise of the Nile. Day by day and night by night its turbid tide sweeps onward majestically over the parched sands of the waste, howling wilderness. Almost hourly, as we slowly ascended it before the Etesian wind, we heard the thundering fall of some mud bank, and saw by the rush of all animated nature to the spot that the Nile had overleaped another obstruction, and that its bounding waters were diffusing life and joy through another desert. There are few impressions I ever received upon the remembrance of which I dwell with more pleasure than that of seeing the first burst of the Nile into one of the great channels of its annual overflow. All nature shouts for joy. The men, the children, the buffaloes, gambol in its refreshing waters; the broad waves sparkle with shoals of fish, and fowl of every wing flutter over them in clouds. Nor is this jubilee of nature confined to the higher orders of creation. The moment the sand becomes moistened by the approach of the fertilizing waters it is literally alive with insects innumerable. It is impossible to stand by the side of one of these noble streams, to see it every moment sweeping away some obstruction to its majestic course and widening as it flows, without feeling the heart to expand with love and joy and confidence in the great Author of this annual miracle of mercy."

The effects of the inundation, as Osburn shows in another place, "exhibit themselves in a scene of fertility and beauty such as will scarcely be found in another country at any season of the year—the vivid green of the springing corn, the groves of pomegranate trees ablaze with the rich scarlet of their blossoms, the fresh breeze laden with the perfumes of gardens of roses and orange thickets, every tree and every shrub covered with sweet-scented flowers. These are a few of the natural beauties that welcome the stranger to the land of Ham. There is considerable sameness in them, it is true, for he would observe little variety in the trees and plants, whether he first entered Egypt by the gardens of Alexandria or the plain of Assouan. Yet is it the same everywhere, only because it would be impossible to make any addition to the sweetness of the odors or the brilliancy of the colors, or the exquisite beauty of the many forms of vegetable life in the midst of which he wanders. It is monotonous, but it is the monotony of paradise."—Nature.

An Electrical Experiment.

A neat little experiment in electricity is performed by soaking half a sheet of stout foolscap paper in water, drying it rapidly before a fire, spreading it while warm on a varnished table or dry woollen cloth and then rubbing the surface sharply with a piece of india rubber. The paper becomes so highly electrified thereby that it will stick to a smooth wall or looking-glass, or attract bits of tissue-paper like a magnet, and on being laid upon a japanned tea-tray which is stood upon three thoroughly dry goblets will cause the tray to give out sparks at a touch of the finger.

Leghorn Hats One Dollar
At Russell and McDonald's.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

CRICKET.

CORRIG VS. GARNET.

To-morrow at Beacon Hill on the grounds facing the college, the officers of H.M.S. Garnet will meet the Corrig College eleven in a cricket match, play to begin at 2:30 p.m. The College team will be:—C. Cartwright, H. Scholefield, A. Field, R. Wilson, F. Prevost, G. Wilson, P. Higgins, E. Erb, A. Goward, A. Kitto, H. Erb. Rain interfered with the match to have been played with the Royal Dockyard last Saturday, so the game has been postponed till June 17th.

THE WHEEL.

SERIES OF CLUB RUNS.

The Wanderers Cycling Club has mapped out the following short runs for May:—

May 6 (afternoon)—The Gorge.
May 9 (evening)—Beacon Hill and short races.
May 13 (afternoon)—Cadboro Bay.
May 16 (evening)—Foul Bay.
May 20 (afternoon)—Esquimalt.
May 23 (evening)—Queen's Birthday Parade.
May 27 (afternoon)—Beaver Lake.
May 30 (evening)—Mount Tolmie.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The members of the Wanderers Cycling Club will meet this evening at Messrs. Kerr and Begg's, when the question of admitting ladies as members will be considered. Delegates to the meeting to be held at New Westminster on the 29th will be appointed. The meeting at New Westminster is to consider the advisability of forming a provincial association.

A FIFTY MILE RACE.

A fifty mile wheeling race will, if arrangements can be completed, be one of the attractions for the Queen's Birthday celebration. It will probably be from Victoria to Rocky Point and return. It is said that Potter, Ackland, Piper and others would enter.

LACROSSE.

THE FIRST PRACTICE.

The first practice of the Victoria Club will take place this evening at the Caledonia grounds. Every member is requested to turn out, as all are badly in need of practice.

Thanks Returned.

The members of the committee who had charge of the Y.M.C.A. reception on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., desire that a public expression of their sincere thanks be given to all who so kindly lent decorations for the rooms, or otherwise assisted.

The Taste of Electricity.

Physicians explain in an interesting fashion the fact that the electric current when applied to the tongue seems to taste sour. The gustatory or tasting nerves, according to the doctors, are industrious and well meaning little things, and although it is not their business to take cognizance of any impression made by touch, they do their best to look after anything that happens to come in their way. Thus when subjected to the electric current they telegraph the fact in their own language to the brain, and as their language is exclusively that of taste, they inform the brain that the electric current is sour. The ordinary unscientific citizen, having confidence in the stories told by his gustatory nerves, really believes that the electric current has an acid taste.

They do not pain, or tear, or gripe,
Or cause distress by day or night;
For stomach, liver, kidney ills,
Give me each time Wills' English Pills.
Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists; or sent post paid upon receipt of price, by Wells and Richardson Company, Montreal, P.Q. 24-5-6

DIED.

MORROW—In this city, on the 24th inst., David Walter Morrow, a native of Barrie, Ontario, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. J. W. Williams, Blanchard avenue, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant, and from the Metropolitan Methodist church at 2:30 p.m.

CONWAY—At the Four Mile House, on the 22nd instant, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Conway, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the family residence, and at half-past 2 o'clock at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Yosemite from Westminster—G W Canton, J Lollick, C O N Co Ltd, Rev J H White, J W Prentiss, George Watson, H W Cameron, C G Shaw, Falconer, Macondray and Co, Brit Col Canning Co, Brit Col Cattle Co, F B Pemberton, B and K M Co, H Cuthbert and Co, R Porter and Son, Allice and Ault, Peter Brown, John Ord.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. 11s&w

Good Cabinet Photos
—ONLY—
$2 PER DOZEN,
At JONES' Studio,
60 Yates Street.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
Matting, Rugs, Blinds, Cotton Crepe, for Drapes.
Few Tree Peonies, Cheap
Flower Pots, all sizes and kinds.
T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

THOS. SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
'y. 1w

New Telegraph Hotel.
Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.
d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

CHEAP TEETH.
For sixty days my improved Artificial Teeth for nearly one half the usual price. Dentistry in all its branches and latest method, at the New York Dental Parlor, 73½ Government street. fe24-tf
Use German Magic Pile Cure.

JUST RECEIVED
OOLACHANS FULL ROED. THIS SEASON'S. FROM NAAS RIVER
This delicious fish is just to hand, and packed in small packages suitable for family trade.
For sale by
HENRY SAUNDERS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£200,000 $1,265,333.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA
Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:
Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business
Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. w p7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.
Established 1873.
—BANKERS—
VICTORIA, B. C.
Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.
—AGENTS FOR—
WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

—THE—
Stanley House
GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.
JUST OPENED OUT A FULL RANGE OF
Morley's CELEBRATED **Hosiery**
COTTON, CASHMERE, ETC., LISLE, SILK, ETC.,
Including all sizes in Girls' and Boys' 6 and 8 fold knees and heels.
ALSO A VERY SPECIAL LINE OF
10 Doz. Jersey Suits,
All sizes and colors, at $2.50 Each. See these! They are worth a lot more.
W. S. Hampson & Co.

J. Horner & Co.
ARGYLE HOUSE.
Special Value
1 CASE ALL WOOL SERGES, Double Width, 35c a yard, or 3 yards for a dollar.
A Very Fine Line of ALL WOOL DEBEIGES 42 inches wide, 40c. and 50c. a yard.
A Big Lot of DRESS GOODS to arrive in a few days, in the Latest Styles.
1 Case more of those BLACK CORSETS At $1.00 a pair.
A Large Range of NEW EMBROIDERIES In all widths.
J. Horner & Co.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard